The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

Arrival of the Mississippi from New-Orleans

Our Port Hudson Correspondence to June 3.

The Siege Progressing Satisfactorily.

The Capture of the Place a "Sure Thing."

Full Details of the Attack on the 27th ult.

Great Bravery of the First and Third Louisiana Black Regiments.

Six Distinct Charges Made by Them Upon the Enemy's Works.

Trouble With Guerrillas in the Teche Country.

GEN. SHERMAN'S CONDITION.

The United States steamship *Mississippi*, Capt. BAILEY, from New Orleans on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass at 5:15 P. M., and made the passage to this port in five days and seventeen hours. She did not bring any mails, but through the courtesy of the Purser, we are placed in possession of our correspondence from Port Hudson and New Orleans, and full files of the New-Orleans papers.

The steamer *George Washington* was to leave on the 7th at 9 A. M. The steamer *McClellan* sailed on the 6th, and was passed in the river. On the morning of the 12th passed a steamer when off Barnegat, but it being foggy, could not learn her name.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH PORT HUDSON, Sunday, May 31, 1863.

It is not easy to write you an account of things not in process of fulfilment; still more difficult is the task when dealing with a line of battle so extended and a scheme so complicated as that which contemplates the reduction of this stronghold of the enemy. Instead of one battle, the besieging of a place is really a series of battles, of daily—almost hourly repetition; and it is scarcely possible to convey to the reader a clear conception of it, until the whole affair is concluded, and—free from the horrid din of arms—one is able to collect his thoughts, and arrange the many disjointed parts into one harmonious whole. Knowing, however, the intense excitement that will be felt at the North, when it is known that we have really opened our thunder upon Port Hudson, I send at a venture, (for we have no regular mail communication,) a brief account of how we are progressing.

From the day I arrived here—on the 27th, until now—the evening of the 31st—I have had in my ears one almost constant roar of artillery, musketry and bursting shells—sometimes rumbling away in the distance, right and left—sometimes crushing through the trees in immediate proximity, and often kept up during the greater portion of the night.

I mentioned in my last that on the 26th I had the pleasure of riding along our lines with Gens. BANKS and AUGUR. It was a trying day and night for the Commanding General, for it was the eve of the day of the commencement of that grand attack, or series of attacks, on Port Hudson, upon which the hopes of the nation are now hanging. With Port Hudson ours, Vicksburgh falls; with Port Hudson and Vicksburgh in our hands, the Mississippi is reclaimed, commerce revives, and the rebellion crumbles to pieces. Successful in so grand an undertaking, what name would stand higher on the record than that of Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS? If unsuccessful, a greater man than even him would probably encounter the disastrous effect of a nation's disappointment. These were the thoughts, no doubt, occupying the General's mind as I saw him pacing the floor of the piazza at midnight, and going out alone on horseback at 2 A. M. to see to the perfection of some part of his arrangements. Those of us who expected that we were going to see brisk work in the morning, were not deceived, for the next day—Wednesday, the 27th—the ball was opened in earnest.

To give the reader a clear idea of what we are engaged in, it is necessary to have recourse to the map. It will there be seen that Port Hudson stands opposite a sudden bend in the Mississippi River. The river above and below the fortress is in possession of our gunboats, the rebels having nothing whatever afloat in those waters. They had two boats two days previously, and, doubtless, for the purpose of making good their escape if too severely pressed, kept them snugly hidden in the Big Sandy Creek which runs into the Mississippi River immediately above Port Hudson. But Gen. BANKS had heard of this—had sent the indomitable Col. PARSONS to take them with a portion of his Seventh Illinois cavalry; and that gallant officer had sent the gratifying intelligence to headquarters, on the evening of the 26th, that the *Starlight* and *Red Chief* were in his possession.

Thus deprived of all possible means of escape by water, the next thing was to determine how to encircle them by land. This has been done by one of the most masterly plans that could have been possibly arranged. Commencing at the extreme northwestern end of Port Hudson, and stretching round it in a southeasterly direction, Gen. BANKS has succeeded in surrounding them by a complete semi-circle of troops; Brig.-Gen. GROVER—with the commands of Brig.-Gens. DWIGHT, PAINE, DUDLEY and WEITZEL—occupied the right, while Maj.-Gen. AUGUR occupied the centre, and Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN the left wing; the entire line extending over a space of several miles.

It having been surmised that the plan of attack was to commence bombarding from all points, and—after four or five hours—to make a simultaneous rush at the forts from every direction, all eyes were anxiously strained at dawn in the direction of the forts, to catch the first notes of the impending struggle.

Dawn enough they came. From early dawn cannonading was heard in every direction; and about 8 o'clock it grew into one continuous roar.

THE BLACK REGIMENTS.

Hearing the firing apparently more fierce and continuous to my right than anywhere else, I decided in that direction past the sugar house of Col. CHAPLAIN, where I had before slept, and advanced to near the pontoon bridge across the Big Sandy bayou, which the negro regiments had wrested, and where they were fighting most desperately. I had seen these brave and hitherto despised fellows the day before, as I rode along the lines, and I had seen Gen. BANKS acknowledge their respectful salute as he would have done that of any white troops; but still the question was—with too many—"Will they fight?" The black race was, on this eventful day, to be put to the test, and the question to be settled—now and forever—whether or not they are entitled to assert their right to manhood.

Noble, indeed, have they acquitted themselves, and proudly may every colored man hereafter hold up his head, and point to the record of those who fell on that bloody field.

Gen. DUDLEY, at least, must have had the Mississippi only that they were men, but something more than men, from the terrific test to which he put their valor. Before any impression had been made upon the earthworks of the enemy, and in full face of batteries belching forth their 32-pounders, these devoted people were rushed forward to encounter grape, canister, shell and musketry, with no artillery but two two small howitzers—that seemed mere popguns to their adversaries—and no reserve whatever.

Their forces consisted of the First Louisiana Native Guards, (with colored field officers,) under Lieut.-Col. BASSETT, and the Third Louisiana Native Guards, Col. NIXON, (with white field officers,) the whole under the charge of the latter officer.

On going into action they were 1,000 strong, and formed into four lines, Lieut.-Col. BASSETT, First Louisiana, forming the first line, and Lieut.-Col. HENRY FIENNAS *the second. When ordered to charge* up to the works, they did so with the skill and nerve of old veterans, (black people, be it remembered, who had never been in action before,) but the fire from the rebel guns was so terrible upon the unprotected masses, that the first few shots mowed them down like grass, and so continued.

Col. BASSETT being driven back, Col. FIENNAS took his place, and his men being similarly cut to pieces, Col. BASSETT reformed and recommenced; and thus these brave people went on, from morning until 3½ P. M., under the most hideous carnage that men ever had to withstand, and that very few white ones would have had nerve enough to encounter, even if ordered to. During this time, they rallied, and *were ordered to make six distinct charges*, losing 37 killed, and had 155 wounded and 116 missing—the majority, if not all, of these being, in all probability, now lying dead on the gory field, and without the rites of sepulture; for when, by a flag of truce, our forces in other directions were permitted to reclaim their dead, the brave fit, through some neglect, was not extended to these black regiments.

The deeds of heroism performed by these colored men were such as the proudest white men might emulate. Their colors are torn to pieces by shot, and literally besprinkled by blood and brains. The Color-Sergeant of the First Louisiana, on being mortally wounded, hugged the colors to his breast, when a struggle ensued between the two Color-Corporals, on each side of him, as to who should have the honor of bearing the sacred standard, and during this generous contention one was seriously wounded. One black Lieutenant actually mounted the enemy's works three or four times, and in one charge the assaulting party came within 50 paces of them. Indeed, if only ordinarily supported by artillery and reserve, no one can convince me that they would not have opened a passage through the enemy's works.

Capt. GATLIFFE, of the First Louisiana, a man so black that he actually prided himself upon his blackness, died the death of a hero, leading on his men in the thickest of the fight. One poor wounded fellow came along with one arm shattered by a shell, and jauntily swinging it with the other, as he said to a friend of mine: "Massa, guess I can't fight no more." I was with one of their captains, looking after the wounded going in the rear of the hospital, when we met one limping along toward the front. On being asked where he was going, he said: "I been shot bad in de leg, Captain, and dey want me to go to de hospital, but I guess I can gib 'em some more yet." I could go on filling your columns with startling facts of this kind, but I hope I have told enough to prove that we can henceforth rely upon black arms as well as white in crushing this infernal rebellion. I long ago, told you there was an army of 200,000 men ready to leap forward in defence of freedom at the first call. You now know where to find them, and what they are worth.

Whose fault it is I know not, but it is painful to state that in the midst of all this carnage, when men in every form of horrible mutilation were being sent to the rear—after fighting as very few white men could have fought—not a single ambulance or stretcher was there to gather their torn and lacerated bodies. These men are soldiers of the United States, bravely fighting for their country, and not wild beasts being sent to the shambles. I much mistake the character of our people if they do not henceforth insist that they shall have the humane treatment due to every soldier, no matter what the color of his skin.

Although repulsed in an attempt which—situated as things were—was all but impossible, these regiments, though badly cut up, are still on hand, and burning with a passion ten times hotter from their fierce baptism of blood. Who knows but that it is a black hand which shall first plant the standard of the republic upon the doomed ramparts of Port Hudson?

GEN. AUGUR'S GRAND REPULSE.

While this was going on at the extreme right, the valor of our white troops was being no less put to the test in various other parts. Gen. AUGUR's forces, although meeting with inevitable disaster, had been covering themselves with glory.

His forces consisted of the First brigade, under command of Col. CHAPIN, comprising the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Massachusetts and Twenty-first Maine; the Third, under Col. DUDLEY, composed of the Second Louisiana, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York Thirteenth and Fifteenth Massachusetts; the Second Vermont battery, under Capt. HOLCOMB, Company G, of the Fifth United States artillery, under Lieut. RAWLES, Fourth Massachusetts battery, under Lieut. REMINGTON, one section of MAUK's battery, in charge of Lieut. FULLER, and two companies of the First Louisiana cavalry, under Capts. GESSNER and TRASER.

On arriving at their encampment in the woods, within a mile and a quarter of the fortifications—which they did on the 24th, at 9 A. M.—Capt. GESSNER's cavalry was sent out to open a communication with Gen. SHERMAN on the left. After the cavalry had gone a quarter of a mile, they were fired at by the rebel pits, when they retired to headquarters and reported. Capt. BARNARD, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth, immediately approached the rifle pits in skirmishers, drove the enemy from them, and retained possession.

Between night and morning of the 25th and 26th the heavy siege guns arrived and were put in position, the earthworks being built by Col. ROMAN, of the First Louisiana Engineers (colored.)

On the 27th, at 5 A. M., the enemy opened fire on them. Gen. AUGUR had in position eight 20-pound Parrotts and one battery of 30-pound Parrotts of the Twenty-first Indiana. Beside these they had the Eighteenth New-York battery of 20-pound Parrotts, the Second Vermont battery of Sawyer guns, and the Fourth Massachusetts light 12-pound brass field pieces, also the Fifth United States regular battery of 12-pound brass field pieces. They replied to the enemy's fire at 4,000 yards, with spirit and effect.

The close range in Scottish yore under the Chieftains, Douglas, Percy and Randolph, when on the Marches, of old, when the Borderers, with a hundred spears, met a thousand, was not more fatal than this duel of cannon. Our men could see the effect of their shot as they tore through the rebel ranks, and we could see our own men falling beneath theirs. Our men had the advantage of being protected by the earthworks, while theirs were in the open air. Our men had to contend against a superior force, and against the fire of more guns than we had to contend against. Our men had to contend against the fire of batteries which had been long established, and had every advantage that time could give them in the perfection of their range, while our batteries were but just established, and had to contend against the disadvantage of firing into a new range, and of being fired upon while firing themselves. Our men had to contend against batteries which had been long established, and which had been carefully sighted by the best artillerists in the rebel service

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Detailed Account of the Surrender of Puebla.

Official Order from General Ortega.

His Announcement of the Surrender.

REPLY FROM THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

A PROCLAMATION BY JUAREZ.

The City of Mexico to be Defended.

We translate from the monthly review of the Revista of Mexico City the following account of the surrender of Puebla, the general order of Ortega, his correspondence with the Minister at War, and the proclamation of President Juarez:

MEXICO, Saturday, May 23, 1863.

With the purpose of introducing provisions and ammunition into Puebla, the army of observation and the garrison of Mexico marched from the besieged city. On the 9th inst. the first division of that corps of armies was surprised by the French at San Lorenzo. Our soldiers defended themselves like heroes, but were driven back and forced to give way. The loss which we experienced in that affair was of no small amount, and the Army of the Centre, now very much diminished, was compelled to fall back as far as the bridge of Tecamachalco. Neither our review nor the present situation of the Republic appear to us like the proper place or occasion for making reclamations. Impartial history will before long decide upon all that has passed at the memorable siege of Puebla, and will say whether the Government displayed all the activity and all the energy that were required to aid Puebla, and whether the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre complied with the duties which are imposed upon every one who exercises a similar command. Perhaps all have fulfilled their duty, perhaps only some.

The city was in need of provisions, for on the 21st of last month we wrote attention on the subject, that we might use our influence to get them sent in. It was scantily supplied with artillery, the consequence of which made themselves felt every day more stringently.

Gen. Ortega had thought of leaving the city with its brave defenders, when it was not very difficult, (five days before the 6th of the present month,) but the project agreed to by him, to send into the city the indispensable articles which he asked for, and the natural dislike which he felt to leave the city which he had defended with so much courage and self-denial, stopped him. Later, when the army of the Centre could not assist him, he attempted to do so, but fate or Providence, who wishes to prove in this unjust war the decision and firmness of conviction of loyal Mexicans, prevented it. The city continued to be defended heroically until the 16th, when the soldiers, worn out from the want of provisions, could not support themselves, and when there only remained an insignificant amount of warlike materials, expecting to be attacked on the following day by the enemy, who now judged them to be much weaker.

Perhaps to gain time, on that much day—the 16th—the Quartermaster-General, GONZALEZ MEDRANO, went to the French camp, to propose to its Commander-in-chief the abandonment of the city by its garrison, the soldiers being allowed to carry away their arms, and, with unfurled flags, to proceed to the seat of the supreme Government. It is said that Forey, appreciating the indomitable courage of our soldiers, allowed the honor, but required that the march should be to Orizaba, where they were to remain till the termination of the war, without taking any part in it. Gen. MEDRANO withdrew after fulfilling his commission.

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the 16th, Gen. ORTEGA held a meeting of Generals in the Government-house, where he lived. Having heard the opinion of all comrades, he resolved and so declared, in a general order, published for the purpose, that, that night all the arms should be broken and rendered useless, the cannon that remained should be spiked and thrown into the ditches, and the flags of the corps collected, which some assert were burned. All was done according to order, the soldiers disbanding according to the same regulation. At 5 A. M. a white flag was raised, and the Commander-in-Chief, companions and officers awaited the enemy with firmness, resolved not to ask any kind of pledge, as in fact they did. The French army, full of admiration at an act so sublime and unparalleled, could not help showing themselves affected and respectful. Glory to the hero of Puebla in May, 1863! Glory to the unconquered army of his command!

Some gangs of traitors were the first who entered the city, and giving proofs of their vandal-like instincts, took out of the houses the horses of the Commanders of the Army of the East, and began to commit excesses. Fortunately, some Zouaves entered, and with their weapons forced them to desist, showing, as did all the French army, the contempt with which they look upon the spurious Mexicans who have sold their country.

The generals, commanders and officers were treated with some consideration at first, perhaps with the hope that they would sign a declaration or oath that was presented to them, but all indignantly refused to do it. We have heard that generals had not even a chair to sit down upon; what must be the lot that fell to the subalterns?

Several commanders, officers and soldiers escaped from Puebla, who brought the news, confirmed by the general order published by Gen. Ortega on the 17th, as we have mentioned, and which the Supreme Government received the day before yesterday.

General Comonfort having given up the command of the Army of the Centre, after the battle of the 5th, it was accepted by the Government, and the young and valiant Gen. JESUS DE LA GARZA was appointed in his stead. As soon as the latter had information of the surrender of Puebla to the French, he gave the orders he thought necessary to attack the enemy if they advanced, and to avoid being cut off in the place which they occupied. Gen. GARZA has given proofs of intelligence and great activity.

It having been ordered by the Supreme Government to concentrate in the Capital all the forces that can contribute to its defence, the divisions which formed the Army of the Centre have already entered.

Gen. GARZA has taken charge of the civil and military command of the district, and is entirely occupied in preparing the defence of the city, in case the French should dare to attack it.

By a decree of the 16th the Government ordered that all French subjects who are in the City of Mexico and other places of the Federal District should leave by way of Morelia or Queretaro, for a distance not less than forty leagues from the Capital, with the exception only of those physically prevented, according to the opinion of three medical men, appointed by the government of the district. That on the same day the French should give up to the Government the arms which they had in their possession. That the French comprised in this resolution can dispose freely of their property, with the exception of their arms.

The Federal district was declared on the same day in a state of siege, the military authority assuming the civil command, which, as we have just mentioned, is exercised by Gen. GARZA.

The Minister of War has addressed a circular to all the Governors and military commanders of the States, in which, after informing them of the occupation of Puebla by the invading army, after a defence so glorious for Mexico, he invites them to send all the forces that they can muster, to increase the number of defenders of the Capital, allowing them, in order to carry this resolution into effect, the powers with which the General Government is invested.

The Supreme Magistrate of the nation has published a manifesto full of patriotism, and in which he shows his firm resolution to defend the independence and liberty without rest and without reserve of sacrifices. The following are some paragraphs of this important document:

PROCLAMATION BY JUAREZ.

"MEXICANS: The nation has just suffered a severe blow. Puebla, at Zaragoza, immortalized by high and numerous heroic actions, has just succumbed, not from the bravery of the French, whom our soldiers were accustomed to repel, but from causes which the Government must consider lamentable for heroism itself.

"None of our Generals and chiefs who had so distinguished themselves in the defence of that city, have sent to the Government intelligence of glorious combats in which event; but it is necessary to set aside the reasons of a military character.

"Mexicans, we have to continue the struggle, now by the most formidable means of war, in which neither diminishes nor mars the glory of our valiant soldiers, who have raised the name of Mexico, in spite of its proud invaders.

"Our country is vast, and contains innumerable elements of war which we will take advantage of against the invading army. Not only the Capital of the Republic will be defended to the last extremity by all the means at our disposal, but the defence of other places shall be made with a similar vigor. The National Government will urge undiminishing war where resistance and attack against the French, will listen to no proposition of peace from them which is hurtful to the independence, the entire sovereignty, the liberty and the honor of the Republic, the glorious antecedents of this war."

Since the date of our last review until the 17th, when the occupation of Puebla by the French took place, the latter had made no progress, being confined to the ruins of San Javier and the blocks of houses which they occupied, in consequence of the fire from those ruins. In all the attacks which they made against the different places, either fortified or detached, the new allies of the French were repulsed, and they lost many of their soldiers, who they had destined, awaiting death so coolly.

There having been repealed by the Congress of the Union the majority vote of the commission formed by it, which granted the Executive powers to the Executive, with a few restrictions, it was made the subject of debate, and the minority report, which grants him all kinds of powers, even that of making treaties, will be approved.

We give, in continuation, the order of the day published by the worthy Quartermaster-General of the Army of the East, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the distinguished seat to the Supreme Government, and the reply of the latter—documents of the greatest importance.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE ARMY OF THE ORIENT.

HEADQUARTERS, May 17, 1863.

The garrison of this city not being able to continue the defence on account of the utter lack of provisions, and of being completely out of provisions, so as to be unable longer to resist the attack which undoubtedly the enemy will make with the first dawn of the morning, judging from the points and positions which they occupy, and the knowledge which they have of the condition of this city.

Having heard through the Generals the opinion of the majority of the officers who compose the army, which opinion is in absolute conformity with the contents of this order, the General-in-Chief orders that, for the preservation of the honor and dignity of the Army of the Orient and the farms of the Republic, between the hours of 4 and 5 A. M. to-day, all the armament be broken up which has been used by the divisions during the heroic defence which this city has made—which sacrifice the country exacts of its noble sons in order that the said armament may not in any way be made useful to the invading army.

At the same hour the Commander-in-Chief of the Ordnance will order that all pieces of artillery with which this place is armed be destroyed.

GEN. ORTEGA'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SURRENDER.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

The Commander-in-Chief to the Minister of War.

With this date and at this hour, 4 A. M., I send the following communication to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army:

"General: As it is impossible for me to continue defending this city, from the want of ammunition and provisions, I have distributed the army that was under my command, with respect to its equipments, including all the artillery. The City is therefore at the order of your Excellency, and you can direct it to be occupied to-day, if you think fit, the measures dictated by prudence, to prevent the evils that a violent occupation will bring with it when there is no motive for it. The generals, commanders, and officers of whom I may mention are at the Government-house, to receive your orders as prisoners of war. I cannot, General, continue defending myself any longer. If I could, do not doubt that I would do so. Please accept, &c., &c."

The above I transcribe for the information of the supreme magistrate of the Republic, to whom I hope you will explain, that the army, the command of which he was pleased to intrust to me—defended, said, as was suitable to the honor and reputation of the Republic, and that it would have continued doing so, if an absolute physical impossibility had not supervened to prevent it. Since some days past it had consumed all the provisions, and the small quantity of ammunition which remained to it, after the fierce attacks which it lately sustained, and in which, fortunately, it did not lose a single redoubt.

I believe, Sir, that I have fulfilled the wishes of the supreme Government, and complied with the duties imposed upon me by honor and the office intrusted to me, but, if it should not be so, I will with pleasure submit to a trial as soon as I am at liberty, for it is for honor I shall be a prisoner.

GOD AND LIBERTY. J. G. ORTEGA.

HEADQUARTERS AT ZARAGOZA, May 17, 1863.

To the Minister of War, Mexico.

THE REPLY OF JUAREZ.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE.

The Citizen Constitutional President has been informed of the French army's communication to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army:

"General: As it is impossible for me to continue defending this city, from the want of ammunition and provisions, I have distributed the army that was under my command, with respect to its equipments, including all the artillery. The City is therefore at the order of your Excellency, and you can direct it to be occupied to-day, if you think fit, the measures dictated by prudence, to prevent the evils that a violent occupation will bring with it when there is no motive for it. The generals, commanders, and officers of whom I may mention are at the Government-house, to receive your orders as prisoners of war. I cannot, General, continue defending myself any longer. If I could, do not doubt that I would do so. Please accept, &c., &c."

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designating the New-York Herald, the New-York Sun, the New-York Tribune, and the New-York Times as the four newspapers published in the city of New-York having the largest daily circulation, and authorizing them to publish the advertisements passed or intended by the 3d section of the act of the Legislature, chapter 327, laws of 1862.

H. D. Field for the relator; John Develin and J. T. Brady for the defendant.

WILLIS J.—The second section of the act referred to is in the following words, viz:

SEC. 2. No portion of the sums which shall hereafter be raised by tax or assessment in the City of New-York shall be paid for advertising, except the same shall have been incurred for advertisements in the newspapers authorized by the Mayor and Comptroller of the said City, who shall designate four papers having the largest daily circulation, and any six others in their discretion, not exceeding ten in all.

In pursuance of this section, the Mayor and Comptroller united in publishing a notice to the proprietors of the daily newspapers of the City of New-York, dated May 7, 1863, inviting them to submit to the said Mayor and Comptroller at the Mayor's office, on or before the 13th day of May, then instant, at 12 M., a statement duly verified of the average daily circulation of their respective journals exclusive of Sundays.

In response to this notice, verified statements were received from the proprietors of five daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, viz.: The New-York Sun, the New-York Times, the New-York Herald, the New-York Tribune, and the New-York Staats Zeitung; each showing its average daily circulation, &c. Of these, the New-York Zeitung appeared to have the least average daily circulation—no statement was received from the proprietors of any other daily newspaper in answer to the notice of the Mayor and Comptroller. After the statements were received a difference of opinion arose between the Mayor and Comptroller in regard to the proper construction of the second section of the act—the latter holding that it required the advertisements to be published in the four newspapers having the largest average daily circulation in the City and County of New-York, and the former, that it required them to be published in the four having the largest daily circulation, without reference to the localities where they should be circulated, and they still adhere to their opinions respectively. The Mayor has executed an instrument in writing, designed for execution by the Comptroller also, but which the latter refuses to execute, by which the four newspapers first mentioned, viz.: the Herald, the Sun, the Tribune and the Times, are designated as the four papers having the largest daily circulation, and authorizing them to publish the advertisements mentioned or intended by the act.

The Comptroller does not deny that the four papers last mentioned are the four having the largest daily circulation, but he points his refusal to unite with the Mayor in making the designation upon his interpretation of the act—that it requires the designation of the four papers having the largest daily circulation in the City and County of New-York. If, therefore, he is wrong in this interpretation, and the act contemplates the daily papers published in the City of New-York having the largest daily circulation, without restricting the required circulation to the City and County of New-York, then the writ prayed for ought to go. On the other hand, if his construction of the act is the true one, the motion should be denied, and in that case it is the duty of these officers to adopt measures for ascertaining the four newspapers having the largest daily circulation within the City and County of New-York, and to designate them accordingly in pursuance of the act referred to.

In my opinion the act requires the designation to be of the four papers published in the City of New-York having the largest circulation. That it does not contemplate such circulation to be confined to the City and County of New-York, and that to give it that interpretation would require an unwarrantable interpolation, in violation of its language and spirit. It contains no words indicating an intention thus to restrict the required circulation of the newspapers to be designated, but on the contrary, as it seems to me, the concluding provision of the section, in addition to the plain language preceding, raises a fair presumption against the construction contended for by the defendant. These officers have the discretion to designate six other papers, in addition to the four having the largest daily circulation, in which to publish legal corporation advertisements. If it should be found that any or all of the four having the largest aggregate daily circulation, had a less City circulation than others, and that the public interests required it, the power is given to designate others in addition to the first four mentioned.

Thus ample power is given to the Mayor and Comptroller to have the advertisements published in such papers as shall best subserve the interests of all concerned.

It was urged on the argument that the act in question did not in its terms require the designation in question to be of papers published in the City of New-York, and that unless we were at liberty to look beyond its language for the meaning, papers might lawfully be designated which were published in any other locality.

This suggestion is sufficiently answered by the fact that the most if not all of the laws requiring corporation notices or advertisements to be published, direct their publication in newspapers published in the City of New-York, and the act of the last session merely directs the designation of the papers with the rule for such designation, namely: that they shall have the largest daily circulation.

The act in question is clear, simple and unambiguous. Its meaning is patent on its face, and admits of no other interpretation as I think, than that herein expressed.

I am therefore of the opinion that a peremptory mandamus should issue, requiring the defendant to unite with the relator in designating the Times, the Herald, the Sun and the Tribune, as the papers in which the Corporation advertisements must be published.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 12, 1863.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg	103	100	Harlem R. Pref	98
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	103½	200	do	98
10,000 do	103⅝	100	do	b10 65¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	105	200	Reading R	104
25,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ¶ c.		100	do	b30 101⅞
Notes, Oct. & Apr.	100⅞	800	do	103⅛
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		200	do	b30 104
Notes, Feb. & Aug.	100⅞	100	do	b30 103¾
20,000 U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅞	300	do	107⅞
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	63⅞	100	do	105⅞
2,000 Ala. & T. H. In. B.	85	200	Mich. Cen. R	113⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	86	50	Chic. Ham'n & D. R.	135
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	69	200	M. S. & N. I	70⅞
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	92	200	do	70⅞
4,000 do	91⅞	400	do	s10 70
24,000 do	91	600	do	70
1,000 Pt. W. & Ch. 1st	109	200	do	b30 70⅞
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104	100	do	b10 70⅞
9 Bank of St. of N. Y.	102⅞	200	do	b10 70
20,000 Amer. Gold	141⅞	200	do	70⅞
20 Canton Co.	29	100	do	70⅞
28 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	140	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	112⅞
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	21⅞	100	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	94
50 Quicksilv. M. Co.	41	400	Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip	100
60 Cen. Am. T. Co.	40	200	do	b13 100⅞
50 do	39⅞	450	do	b10 100⅞
400 Bucks Co. Id. Co.	1⅞	100	do	100⅞
400 Am. Coal Co.	67	200	do	b30 100⅞
40 do	67⅞	100	do	b30 101
40 do	68	1000	Clev. & P. R.	85
100 Wyom. V. Coal Co.	73	200	do	84⅞
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	133	100	do	84⅞
20 Cuba	151	100	do	b30 85
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞	100	do	s10 84⅞
200 do	117⅞	400	do	85
100 do	117⅞	1000	do	84⅞
40 do	118	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	100
20 Mich. & Mo R.	21⅞	250	do	99⅞
200 Erie Railway	b30 21⅞	50	do	s30 99⅞
50 do	21⅞	100	do	b10 100
1000 do	22	600	Clev. & T. R.	opg 107
200 do	22⅞	1200	do	112
100 do	b10 22⅞	50	Chic. & N. W. R.	68
500 do	22⅞	200	do	s10 68
200 do	22⅞	200	do	68⅞
200 Erie R. Pref.	102⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	71
100 do	102⅞	100	do	71⅞
200 Har. Railroad	88⅞	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	43⅞
400 do	88	200	do	43⅞
150 do	87⅞	400	do	b30 44
200 do	b10 87⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	70⅞
200 do	s30 87⅞	200	Chi. & Alt. R.	70
200 do	s30 87⅞	50	do	b30 71
100 do	87⅞	100	Hudson R. R.	124⅞
200 do	87⅞	400	do	124⅞
200 do	b6 87⅞	100	do	s30 124

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	103⅞	500	Reading R.	105
4,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		500	do	104⅞
Notes, Oct. & Apr.	100⅞	100	do	b10 105
15,000 Mon. State 6s	63	400	do	b30 105
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1 yr. C. N.	98⅞	100	do	b10 104⅞
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	86⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114⅞
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	50	do	114⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76	110	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	70⅞
9,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	72	200	do	70
20,000 Am. Gold	141⅞	200	do	s30 71
30,000 do	b3 141⅞	400	do	71⅞
2,000 do	141⅞	200	do	71⅞
5,000 do	b4 141⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	113⅞
20 Canton Co.	29	25	do	114
200 Cumb. Coal. Pref.	21	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s30 87
200 Amer. Coal Co.	68⅞	100	do	b10 87⅞
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	131	200	do	87
10 do	b5 131	500	do	87
450 Erie R.	22⅞	300	do	b10 87
200 do	b15 23	300	do	s10 86⅞
200 do	22⅞	900	do	86⅞
1000 do	22⅞	200	do	s30 86⅞
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅞	400	do	86⅞
100 Erie R. Pref.	103	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 100
200 do	103⅞	250	do	100
100 Hud. River R.	124⅞	50	do	99⅞
100 do	s30 124⅞	400	do	99⅞
200 do	124⅞	100	do	s30 99⅞
400 Harlem R.	88	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 108⅞
400 do	s30 88	700	do	plus 112⅞
400 do	88⅞	200	do	opg 111
1000 do	s30 88	400	do	b30 110
200 do	88⅞	350	Chi. & R. I. R.	96⅞
200 do	b15 88	50	Chic. & N. W. R.	69
100 do	b15 88⅞	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	89
200 Harlem R. Pref.	98	200	P., F. W. & C. R.	71⅞
200 Alton & T. H.	44	50	Chic. & Alton	71

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	s3 141⅞	100	Harlem R.	87⅞
100 N. Y. Cen.	117⅞	400	do	b3 88
100 do	118	200	do	88
2200 Erie Railway	b3 22⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86⅞
200 do	22⅞	100	do	b3 86⅞
200 do	s3 22⅞	200	do	86⅞
1150 do	22⅞	200	do	b3 86⅞
400 do	22⅞	100	do	b10 86⅞
200 do	b3 22⅞	200	do	s4 86⅞
200 do	s10 22⅞	100	do	86
200 do	s10 22	400	do	86
200 do	22	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	69⅞
200 do	s3 22	50	do	69⅞
200 do	22⅞	200	do	69⅞
500 Reading R.	105	100	Hudson R. R.	124⅞
500 do	104⅞	100	do	124⅞
500 do	b10 105	100	do	s30 124

FRIDAY, June 12—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin has varied but slightly to-day,—most of the sales at 141¾@141½ ¥ cent., closing 141½ as against 141¾ ¥ cent. last night. Exchange on London, first-class Bankers' Bills, 155@155½ ¥ cent., on a moderate business for Saturday's mail. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers continues firm at 7 ¥ cent., but there was an easier time to-day in making up Bank accounts than yesterday. The indications at 2 o'clock were of a better supply of Money on the Street, to be loaned at call at the present rate. And this turn was favorably felt on the Stock Exchange later in the day. The conversion of United States Currency, to-day, into the 5-20 year 6 ¥ cent. Stock, amount to $2,084,800; of which $1,455,750 was through the Loan Agency, and $629,050 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,605,775 08, including $126,000 for Customs; payments, $2,156,163 81; balance, $21,055,506 45.

The Share market was rather steady in demand at the early Board, but owing to the unsettled feeling in reference to Money prices worked irregularly, on some descriptions rather better than last night; on others the bidding was sensitive to the pressure to sell for ready Cash. Before the Board broke up at 1 o'clock, the demand for the speculative Stocks improved, especially for Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, &c. And at and after the Second Board the disposition among buyers was generally better and prices were slightly up. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were in good request at full rates, and the 6 ¥ cents of Tennessee and Missouri were quite steady. At 4 o'clock the following figures were made, in comparison with Thursday's late quotations:

	Pri.	Thurs.		Pri.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	141¾	141⅞	Harlem Pref	101⅞	98⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	103	103⅞	Mich. Central	113⅞	114⅞
N. Y. Central	118	118⅞	Mich. Southern	71⅞	71⅞
Erie	21⅞	22⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	112⅞	113
Erie Preferred	102⅞	103	Illinois Central	102	101⅞
Hudson	124⅞	124⅞	Pittsburgh	87	87
Toledo	108⅞	113	Fort Wayne	71	71⅞
Pacific Mail	132⅞	131	Rock Island	96⅞	96⅞
Harlem	88⅞	89⅞	Northwest	29⅞	30
Canton	29⅞	29	Galena	101⅞	99⅞
Cumberland	34⅞	35	Reading	105	105

The following bids were made this morning for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	169	Chatham	99
Mechanics'	116	Bank of the Republic	108
Union	115	Bank of N. America	109
America	127	Hanover	97
City	140	Irving	90
Phenix	104⅞	Metropolitan	112
North River	102	People's	106
Tradesmen's	105	Grocers'	100
Dry Dock	115	East River	80
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Nassau	105
Seventh Ward	158	Continental	93
State of New-York	102⅞	St. Nicholas	94
Commerce	105	Marine	140
Commerce Scrip Stock	100	Commonwealth	90
Ocean	97	Atlantic	90
American Exchange	105	Park	125
Pacific	125	New-York Ex.	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. 2ds, 1s	62
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	103
Erie R. firsts, '82	112	C. & N. W. 1st M.	86
Erie R. fourths, '90	102	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	68
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st s	71	Chi. & N. W. firsts	104
Hud. R. conv. '77	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Harlem firsts, '98, '78	112⅞	M. & P. du C. 1st	105
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. 1st	112
M. S. & N. I. 1st	105	Ill. & M. Extension	112
Chi. R. & Q. 1st	122	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	110
Mich. S. seconds	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st s	100⅞
N. Ind. R. G. L. '66	104⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d s	101
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Al. & T. H. firsts	106	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	95
Al. & T. H. 3ds, prefer'd	62		

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending June 11, were $601,943, against $1,116,021 same week last year, and $538,069 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTRIES.			WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
M'f of Wool	259	$61,731	252	$128,242	117	$60,347
Mf. of Cot'n	139	19,446	141	27,350	30	10,326
Mf. of Silk	182	163,265	25	40,517	23	35,522
Mf. of Flax	200	20,259	200	20,259	122	12,716
Miscellan's	1,000	37,267	24	18,266	24	4,128
Total	1,779	$302,049	642	$235,634	367	$123,337
		235,496				235,649
Total entered		$601,943	Total marketed			$358,765

The Galena and Chicago road earned the first week in June:

1862	$45,661
1863	43,600
Decrease	$1,763

The first week of June on the Rock Island Road gives:

1863	$44,867
1862	26,535
Increase	$18,332

The Michigan Central Road the first week in June shows the following earnings:

1862	$40,841
1863	56,075
Increase	$15,766

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned for the first week in June:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$12,149 73	$21,722 80
Freight	35,941 05	32,566 36
Mails, &c	1,500 00	1,500 00
Total	$49,590,78	$55,129 16

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company earned for the week ending June 6, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$14,070 30	$6,225 90
Freight	21,372 45	14,412 56
Sundries	576 32	80 0 32
Total	$36,017 17	$21,547 81
From Jan. 1 to June 6	$667,455 56	$554,134 81

The Earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in June were:

Passengers	$5,004 30	$6,022 75
Freight	17,941 75	20,889 63
Total	$22,946 05	$26,912 38
Increase		$13,030 53

Mr. D. L. St. John, late paying teller of the Bank of the Republic, and Mr. C. E. Lawrence, have established a Stock and Money office, at No. 15 Wall-street. Their references are of the most respectable character.

The *Tribune*, of this morning, reports the following figures of the Reading Company.

The following is a summary statement of the condition and operations of the Reading Railroad, as gathered from the Annual Report of the Company for 1862, and from the publication of the monthly returns of the traffic since the financial year commenced:

Length of road, including branches	355 miles.
Total cost of the road and property	$23,504,929 51

Which is represented by the following securities:

Bonds, averaging about 6 ¥ cent. interest	$12,036,100 00
Preferred stock, 7 ¥ cent	7,551,800 00
Common stock	3,897,129 51

The equipment consists of:

Locomotives	143
Coal cars	6,173
Freight cars	1,127
Passenger cars	63

Making an aggregate of 7,516, and costing about $2,000,000.

The earnings for the financial year terminating Nov. 30, 1862, were as follows:

Gross earnings	$3,011,522 39
Net earnings	2,056,171 81
Interest on the bonds, &c., amounted to	702,381 60
Leaving applicable to stock	1,353,393 81

Or about 11¾ ¥ cent. on the whole amount, preferred and common.

The increase of earnings in the first five months of the present year over the corresponding period of 1862 is $766,252. The whole expense of operating the road, including renewals, taxes, &c., is only about 45 ¥ cent. of the gross earnings. Should the present rate of increase continue throughout the year, the earnings will reach $4,000,000, which will give nearly 35 ¥ cent. on the common stock. The road, it is understood, has effected such arrangements with the Schuylkill Canal, and with other competing interests, as give it virtual control of the coal traffic in the whole region which it traverses.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 37 bbls. Ashes, 23,636 bbls. Flour, 524 bbls. Corn Meal, 23,059 bushels Wheat, 60,214 bushels Corn, 1,122 bushels Oats, 2,569 pkgs. provisions, and 724 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½@$9 68¾ ¥ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Inactive, at old prices.

CANDLES—Sell slowly at previous figures, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. ¥ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been dull and heavy, without any remarkable alteration in value.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 7,300 bags, part at 30¾c.@31c. ¥ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in limited request, at 29c.@29¾c. ¥ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand, at 55c.@56c. for Middling ¥ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 400 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton continue in fair request, at $1 62½@$1 65 ¥ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active and decidedly heavy to-day, in view of the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales since our last, 11,500 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 10; poor to choice extra State at $5 40@$6 00, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 05 ¥ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 85	@$5 10
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is heavy and tending downward. Sales since our last, 1,250 bbls., at $5 10@$6 25 for poor to good superfine; $6 30@$6 30 for fancy to choice brands, and $6 40@$6 25 for very superior family brands ¥ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet; sales 475 bbls. Extra, at $5 45@$7 75 ¥ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $3 95@$5 00 for fine and superfine, ¥ bbl. Corn Meal continues the inactive demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ¥ bbl. Sales, 350 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate request and quoted firm.

FRUIT—Business has been generally restricted; prices of the principal kinds have not varied materially.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very dull and quite nominal in price.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, though prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made of 90,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 72@$1 75; Amber Western, $1 51@$1 53; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 55; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 43; Milwaukee Club, at $1 27@$1 40; Chicago Spring, at $1 17½@$1 37; ¥ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels, including Western Mixed, at 67@67½c., for shipping mixed Western; 68c.@71c. for unsound; 70c.@71c. for White and 75c.@76c. for Yellow Western, ¥ bushel. Rye continues in request, at $1 01@$1 02, according to quality, ¥ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats are in pretty fair demand, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 78c.@80c.; State at 80c.@80½c. ¥ bushel. Barley is unsettled. The movements in Flour and Wheat in the following quotations for the week ending with June 10, Messrs. Geo. I. Jenks & Co. notice, thus: "Flour—The business doing is moderate, the orders here being mostly below the views of sellers. The stock of old flour is now growing quite small. Freights are steady—to New-York by Lake and Canal, 61; by Lake and rail, 61 10. Receipts for week, 11,803 bbls., against 15,724 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation, 212,113 bbls. Wheat—The market has been active during the week, and prices have ruled remarkably steady. Almost all of the Wheat received during the week past is Fall and Winter has been shipped early, and the stock, on hand, about 1,200,000 bushels, is chiefly composed of lots that have arrived recently. The condition is pronounced by the inspectors and shippers to be excellent. Receipts for the week have averaged 80,000 bushels per day against an average of 102,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. Freights to Buffalo firm at 10c., and to Oswego at 16c. To New-York through contracts can be made at 25c. We quote No. 1 Spring, on board, at $1 10@$1 10; No. 2 do. at $1 04; Rejected at 85c.@87c. Receipts for week, 472,605 bushels against 619,622 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week, 396,134 bushels—since opening navigation, 2,726,812 bushels—say to Canadian ports, 1,059,141 bushels; to American ports, 2,667,671 bushels."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 800 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.@46c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 46c.@50c., and 725 hhds., &c., Cuba Muscovado, at 36c.@46c. ¥ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but held very firmly.

OIL CAKE—Has been rather more sought after, at steady prices, ranging from $39 to $47 ¥ ton.

OILS—Have been in less request, yet quoted firm, generally.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and depressed. The demand is moderately active; sales, since our last, 3,150 bbls., at $11 25@$11 37½ for old Mess; $12@$12 12½ for new Mess; and $10 25@$11 $11 25 for old and new Prime, ¥ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for, at 8c.@7½c. for Hams, 4c.@5c. for Shoulders, ¥ lb. Bacon continues in demand at 5½c.@7½c. ¥ lb.; sales, 565 boxes. Lard is less sought after; sales, 600 tcs. and bbls. at 6c.@6½c. ¥ lb. Beef continues in fair request; sales, 465 bbls., at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess; and $9 50@$11 25 for Plain Mess, ¥ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ¥ tierce. Beef Hams, $19@$19 ¥ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy, at 16c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@23c. for common to choice State, ¥ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 6c.@11½c. ¥ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, reached 2,100 bags East India at $3 25@$3 50 ¥ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet at about previous prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been selling in small lots at 15c. ¥ lb.

SPELTER—Has been inactive and altogether nominal.

SUGARS—A fair business was transacted to-day. Sales having been made privately and by auction of 1,050 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10c.@12½c., and Cuba at 9½c.@11½c., with 1,000 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11½c. ¥ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 175,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11c. ¥ lb.

TEAS—Have been sparingly dealt in at unaltered figures.

TIN—All kinds have been inactive and depressed. Quotations nominal.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, part at 44½c. ¥ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50,000 bushels grain at 5½d.@7d. ¥ bushel; and 2,500 packages Provisions at 25s. by sailing vessel, and 35s.@45s. by steam, ¥ ton. For London, 10,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ¥ bushel. For Gloucester, two cargoes of grain, on terms not ascertained. For Glasgow, 300 tierces Lard at 35s. ¥ ton.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Edinburgh, via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Saxonia*, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 3 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CATHERINE PENAUGHTY, by her brother THOMAS, at No. 200 Mott-st., at Martin's bakery.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 343 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1840.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suits in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 317 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 587 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. J. LLOYD BRECK, THE HEAD of the Associate Mission, Faribault, Minnesota, who is now on a visit to the Atlantic States, with a view to the increase of interest in the Church work in the growing and important Diocese of Minnesota, and to the raising of additional funds for carrying it forward, will preach in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING next, June 14. Seats provided by the sextons for strangers. St. Paul's is opened every Sunday night for Divine service, at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HAMMOND. The sermon in the evening, the first of a series of *Religious in Social Life*, will be addressed to young men. Subject—*Life in Earnest*. The public is cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ARMY AND NAVY.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, June 14, at 7½ o'clock, a Union Meeting will be held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, to aid the American Tract Society in supplying our soldiers and sailors with religious reading. Rev. Mr. HASTMAN, Secretary; Rev. T. S. EVANS, of Stamford, Conn., who has just returned from the camps and hospitals at New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson; Rev. MESSRS. DUTCHER, KALLOCK and others, will address the meeting.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTHEASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodations in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th st. Families from the richest to the very poorest can have a new set of rents in proportion to their means. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-ST.—Services on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M., Rev. G. A. BELLS at 3½ P. M. Sailors' concert of prayer at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. Sabbath School excursion TUESDAY, 16th, to Biddle's Grove, N. J. The splendid steamer *J. F. Gibbs* and the commodious barge *Cleveland*, are chartered for the occasion. Leaves at 8 A. M. foot of Catharine-st. Tickets at the boat.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the third sermon of a course on "Christ in the Old Testament." Subject—*Year of Jubilee*. At 7½ P. M., third sermon of a course on the *Unity of the Church*, by Prof. EDWARDS, the Congregational Sunday school, at 3 P. M., and monthly concert at 3 o'clock. There will be singing and addresses.

THE GOSPEL WILL BE PREACHED, (if the Lord will,) on THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, a meeting for worship and breaking of bread, (Acts xx:7,) at 3½ P. M., in the building on the northwest corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., entrance in Christopher-st., up stairs. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT (EPISCOPAL), 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., opposite Reservoir-square.—The Rev. Arthur A. B. Harg, Rector. Holy Eucharist at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. On SUNDAY, 14th, the Rev. J. LLOYD BRECK, D.D., will be present in the afternoon, and a collection be taken in behalf of his mission in Minnesota.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE.—REV. A. COOKMAN will hold a children's meeting on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 14, at 3 o'clock, in Trinity M. E. Church, 30th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Children and parents are especially invited to attend. Preaching by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Come and show the children that we love them. Take the Broadway route, through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

UNION MEETING IN LEFFERTS' GROVE, corner Hopkins and Saules avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, June 14, and every succeeding Sabbath during the season. Rev. J. HAYWOOD will preach at 10½ A. M. and other eminent preachers, through the day. De Kalb-av. cars run from Fulton Ferry to the Park. Fare 6 cents.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Grooms and Springs.—Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Temples of God

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND AND FATHER REED'S CONCERT.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE UNION DASH INTO FREDERICKSBURGH.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	16 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—RICHARD HARDER is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the TIMES served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Mississippi*, which left New-Orleans on the 6th inst., we receive our Port Hudson correspondence to the 3d, and our New-Orleans correspondence to the date of sailing. The siege of Port Hudson was progressing satisfactorily—our correspondent fully expecting the place to be in our possession before his letter could appear in print. The full description of the assault of the 27th inst.—the first reliable one which has been published—will be read with interest. A very full list of casualties is also given. From our New-Orleans correspondent we learn that Gen. SHERMAN was still alive, though in a critical condition. His leg had not been amputated. The *Era* of June 3, publishes an important order from Gen. BANKS, to the effect that no interference is to be allowed with plantation property. Articles heretofore taken are to be restored. The guerrillas were again making some trouble in the Teche Country, but no serious damage had been done.

There was some skirmishing yesterday morning on the Rappahannock, but it did not last long. Our lines remained the same as on Thursday. LEE is believed to be in much stronger force now than at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville. The indications yesterday were that he intended commencing a general movement.

The Government has created two new Military Departments—one of East, and the other of West Pennsylvania—the first under command of Gen. COUCH, and the other under command of Gen. BROOKS. Orders have been issued summoning for the defence of the State all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, to be formed into company columns, and when not on duty, to be returned to their homes. Gov. CURTIN has also issued a proclamation setting forth the danger of an invasion by the rebels, and calling attention to the orders issued by the Generals commanding the Departments.

Up to a late hour yesterday the Government had received no later dispatches from Vicksburgh.

The engagement at Monticello, Ky., on the 10th, already noticed, was quite a spirited affair. After driving the rebels out of the place our forces were returning to the Cumberland River, when the rebels rallied and attacked the rear guard. Reinforcements were sent to our men, and after a contest of two hours, the rebels were defeated. Our loss was thirty killed and wounded; that of the rebels is not known.

From Nassau, N. P., we have the story, published in the *Guardian* of that place, of another "unjustifiable outrage" committed by a United States gunboat within the prescribed limits of the shore. The steamer *Margaret and Jessie*, from Charleston for Nassau, was overhauled by the gunboat *Rhode Island* off Abaco, and chased, according to the *Guardian's* account, until she arrived close to the shore off James Point, Eleuthera. It is alleged that the *Rhode Island*, when within 200 yards of the shore, poured broadside after broadside into the steamer—shot, grape and shell—to the imminent danger of persons in the vicinity, the missiles plowing up the earth in various directions—the firing being kept up for miles, until a shot in the steamer's boiler, and another through her bows, compelled her to take the beach, then only 50 yards distant. The steamer, however, the *Guardian* says, was subsequently got off, and proceeded to Nassau.

A very curious proceeding is reported this morning from Fortress Monroe. The steamer *Maple Leaf*, on Wednesday last, left the Fortress for Fort Delaware, with ninety rebel officers, prisoners, on board. The steamer, when near Cape Henry lighthouse, was taken possession of by the rebels, and taken forty-five miles down the Virginia coast, where all but twenty-six of them—who refused to go with the others—landed in the steamer's boats, when the Captain and crew again took possession, steamed to Fortress Monroe and reported to Gen. DIX. No injury was done to the boat. This transaction needs inquiring into.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention on Thursday nominated VALLANDIGHAM for Governor, and GEORGE E. PUGH for Lieutenant-Governor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Corsica* arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, bringing the particulars of the capitulation of Puebla, brought from Vera Cruz by the steamer *Trent*. It will be seen that the Mexican account of the surrender, as received by way of Acapulco and San Francisco, is fully substantiated by the reliable details which we now publish. COMONFORT having failed to relieve the garrison, ORTEGO was forced to surrender by sheer starvation—the mules, artillery horses, and even the dogs in the city having all been devoured—and by the want of ammunition.

The German Association to Aid the National Fund now in progress in Germany for the erection of a monument at Tuebingen to the great liberty-bard of Fatherland, LUDWIG UHLAND, lately deceased, met last evening at the Steuben House, under the Presidency of Mr. SIXTUS L. KAPFF. Interesting communications from Germany were read, and warmly received, and the subject of a general popular festival in behalf of the object of the society was discussed. Delegates were present from numerous associations. Adjourned until July 11.

The Aldermanic Committee to appraise the damages caused by the recent powder explosion on the East River, held a meeting yesterday, at which about 35 persons appeared as claimants for indemnity. Their names were taken and the amounts of their respective claims noted. The sums ranged from $50 to $9,775, and made a total of about $60,000. The Committee then suggested that the claimants should hold a meeting and appoint a small deputation to represent them at future meetings of the Committee, and that affidavits and vouchers be presented in substantiation of each claim. The Committee adjourned for one week.

It is stated that Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has determined, from the War Department, that New-Jersey has failed to furnish its quota by ten thousand, according to the calculation adopted of counting only three years' service, shorter terms being combined to make out the regular period.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice WELLES rendered his decision granting a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to unite with the Mayor, in designating the *Herald, Sun, TIMES* and *Tribune* as the four papers having the largest "daily circulation."

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, PETER GANNON was arraigned for murder, in causing the death of his wife by beating, on the 12th of March last. The prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, which was accepted by the District-Attorney, and sentence was postponed till to-day. THOMAS MCGILLEN pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was remanded. JOHN MCDERMOTT pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.

The price of Gold Coin yesterday varied but slight. It closed 142½ ₩ cent.; Exchange on London, 155@155½ ₩ cent. The supply of Money to the Stock Brokers was easier at 7 ₩ cent. The Stock Market was better than on Thursday on the Railway Shares. The demand for the United States 6-20 years 6 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, and Provisions were in less request, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries and Tallow were more active. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hides and Leather, with moderate sales of Fruit, Hops, Seeds, Tobacco, Wool, and Whisky. Trade in Dry Goods was spiritless, and the market decidedly less buoyant than in the early part of the week, yet really desirable lots of both domestic and foreign fabrics were stiffly held. The auction sale of boots and shoes, though comparatively well attended, resulted rather unsatisfactorily, as the prices realized were generally a trifle under those previously obtained. The Oil Merchants will meet daily from Monday next (inclusive) for business purposes, at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, from 11 o'clock A. M. to noon. The freight market was quiet.

The Nomination of Vallandigham.

Every true patriot has reason to rejoice in the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM to be Governor of Ohio. It is the third great step toward establishing the true line between the loyal and the disloyal men of the North. The first was taken by the Copperheads of Connecticut in their attempt to make THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, an open and unqualified opponent of the war from the outset, Governor of that State. The second was taken by FERNANDO WOOD and his coadjutors in this State, in their late inauguration of a distinctive peace party, with clearly-defined peace principles. This third step, by the Copperheads of Ohio, is precisely in the same line, and tends to just the same gratifying result. We hail it, as we did the others.

The great danger to the loyal cause from the beginning has been not from the blows of its declared enemies, but from the wiles of its false friends. There has always been a class of politicians who have cherished in their hearts a secret sympathy with the rebels, and yet have ostensibly been for the war, because they valued popular favor. It has been the constant aim of these people to make the war ineffectual. Their system has been two-fold—first, to deprive the Government, so far as they could, of the material means of prosecuting the war; and, second, to weaken its arm by raising invidious issues against it. Thus on the one hand we saw them seeking to cut off the pecuniary resources of the Government, by balking the financial measures, which, in spite of them, have worked so admirably; and to prevent necessary reinforcements to our armies, by inspiring hatred of the white conscription, and by resisting all attempts to turn the black man to any military account. On the other hand, we saw them endeavoring to force upon the President the retention, and afterward the restoration, of a General whose delays, more than aught else, had tended to make the people impatient of the war; and to seize upon every misfortune to our arms, and upon every error or indiscretion of Government officials, and every act that by distortion could be made to appear such, as a proof that the Government was incapable of carrying on the war. All this has been their studied, deliberate management; and accompanied, as it all the while has been, with professions of great devotion to the Union, and to the war waged to save the Union, it has told with no little effect upon the popular feelings. Important elections have more than once been carried by it. And even staunch loyal men have sometimes feared that by these cunning devices, such a portion of the people might be misled that the further prosecution of the war might be seriously, and, perhaps, even fatally obstructed.

In view of these facts, the great aim of the loyal leaders has been to keep only the *vital* issues of the struggle before the people. They have justly insisted that, however unsatisfactory the policy of the Administration or the conduct of the war may have been in certain particulars, yet this did not affect the paramount necessity of sustaining the war. Whether the Administration had or had not its shortcomings and its misdoings—it would have been a superhuman administration if it had not—the merits and claims of the war, they have maintained, remained the same. The struggle, whatever the burdens or hindrances, must be carried through. Public opinion, if faithful to the public cause, would be strong enough to keep the public servants substantially to their duty; and, at the worst, no errors could be committed by them that would be more than temporary in their effects. It was the war, and nothing but the war, with all its supreme and everlasting consequences, that should be the prime concern. All this was undeniably true. But faction has kept on its insidious work, in the interest of submission and peace, just as diligently as ever. It was only because it was insidious that it was dangerous. It was only requisite that the people should understand its real character to repel it. Therefore it is a public benefit that the leaders in faction have been becoming bold enough to present peace candidates and peace platforms directly to the people.

It is true that the Ohio Copperheads still flinch a little from the open issue of war or peace. They present VALLANDIGHAM as their candidate, in the capacity of martyr, rather than of submissionist. But this ruse is too flimsy to impose upon anybody. No one can be so stupid as not to see that true war men, if they wanted to rebuke an improper exercise of military authority, would not have done it by the adoption of a candidate whose name, more than any other in the entire North, is and has from the beginning been identified with opposition to the war. There are a plenty of war men in Ohio, who go as far as VALLANDIGHAM himself for the widest latitude of speech. But no such would answer the purposes of the Columbus Convention. It was CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, the rancorous enemy of the war—the man who, in the very commencement of the war, formed one of the five Congressmen, headed by BURNETT now in the rebel army, who voted against the Loan bill to carry it on—it was he alone who was a fit exponent of their spirit and principles. They made a platform in perfect consistency with his nomination—a platform without a syllable in favor of this or any war against the seceding States, or against a division of the republic. They may raise what dust they please about their action, but its real bearings will be exactly understood. VALLANDIGHAM, the rebel-sympathizing advocate of peace from the beginning, was nominated, in sympathy with the rebels, for the furtherance of peace. The people will clearly apprehend that; and at the appropriate time will pronounce upon it at the polls, with an emphasis that will reassure every patriot in the land.

We tell these peacemongers that they are infatuated if they think that a majority of the people in any Northern State are prepared to accept this dastardly and ruinous policy. Northern manhood has not died out. There is yet an unfaltering purpose to break down this rebellion, and to reestablish the national authority over every inch of soil now usurped by the bastard Confederacy. We want nothing better than to see that purpose express itself at the ballot-box as squarely as in the battle-field. Everything that tends to bring out the burrowing politicians upon this plain ground, where they can be seen as they are, and be met front to front, is a blessing. The loyal masses of Ohio have now the grandest of all possible opportunities to make good the proud proclamation made in their name by their last Legislature—"That we will have no dissolution of the Union; that we will have no armistice; that we can fight as long as rebels and traitors can; that the war shall go on until law is restored; and that we will never despair of the Republic."

The Siege and Fall of Puebla.

In the siege and fall of Puebla another extraordinary chapter is added to the extraordinary history of Mexico. The official documents and circumstantial details, received *via* Havana, and published this morning, relative to the termination of the siege and the capitulation of Gen. ORTEGA, deserve and will command universal attention. The account is evidently truthful, and disproves much of the statement originally put forth by the French.

On the 16th ult. women and children in Puebla were dying of hunger. The soldiers of ORTEGA's army had consumed their mules and cavalry horses, and even the dogs; starvation stared them in the face, and there was no hope of succor through the interposition of COMONFORT. Worn out with protracted effort, weak from the want of food, and destitute of ammunition, ORTEGA, after counseling with his officers, dispatched Gen. MENDOZA to the French commander, with a proposition to surrender the city on condition that the soldiers should be allowed to carry away their banners; that the officers should take with them their side arms, and the whole force be permitted to report to the Supreme Government at the City of Mexico. These conditions not being conceded by Gen. FOREY, the Mexican commander immediately issued an order that on the morning of the 17th ult., between the hours of four and five, the soldiers should burn their colors, break their arms, spike the cannon, cast them into the ditches, and destroy the carriages. This being accomplished, the entire Mexican army of 12,000 men resolved, by universal consent, to demand no favors of their captors or make them any pledges, but await their coming in silence. There is a moral grandeur in this last act that exceeds even the heroic defence of their city. And then there is something sublime in General ORTEGA's note to General FOREY, announcing the surrender of the City, and which concludes as follows: "I cannot, General, continue defending myself any longer. If I could, do not doubt that I would do so. Please accept, &c."

But there is a dark line in this bright page of Mexican history. It appears that the professional brigand and butcher, MARQUEZ, with his gang of Mexican traitors, allies of the French, were the first to enter Puebla, and to such an extent were they carrying their excesses, that the French, full of admiration for the heroic defenders of the city, interposed by force and protected them from the murderous assaults of their treacherous countrymen.

It is stated that 18,000 of the French have taken up their line of march for the City of Mexico. But while there is nothing definite on this point, there is unmistakable evidence of the determination of the Mexicans to defend their Capital to the last extremity. COMONFORT is blamed for failing to relieve Puebla, and he has been removed from command. JUAREZ has issued a stirring proclamation calling on the Governors of the several States to dispatch troops to the Capital immediately. Gen. GARZA, formerly Governor of Tamaulipas, a bold and talented soldier, has been placed in supreme command of the district of Mexico. It appears that considerable of an army has already been improvised, and a stand made to dispute the advance of the French toward the Capital.

There is a plausible rumor, also, that ORTEGA, LLAVE, NEGRETA, and many other of the principal Mexican officers, with several thousands of the soldiers, have escaped from the French while *en route* for Orizaba. If this prove true, we shall soon hear of them in the defence of the City of Mexico.

From all the accounts, it appears that the French have gained but little glory and no comfort in the occupation of Puebla, as the prospect of conquering Mexico seems as remote as ever. It is strongly asserted that the French intend to transport such of their prisoners as can be conveyed to Vera Cruz, to their colony of Martinique. Such a course would call down the execration of the civilized world, and render the French invasion of Mexico more odious, even, than it is at present.

THE MILITARY AND THE CIVIL POWER.—We publish elsewhere a letter from Hon. J. N. ARNOLD and a speech by Senator TRUMBULL, on the recent attempt to suppress the Chicago *Times* by military authority, in a State which has not yet been subjected to martial law. Both these gentlemen are well-known Republicans, and cannot, by any possibility, be suspected of the slightest sympathy with Secession, or with any of its aiders or abettors. They are both warm friends of the President and of his Administration, and cannot, therefore, be suspected of any wish to promote the progress and triumph of the Democratic party. Yet both condemn, in the most unequivocal terms, the attempt of Gen. BURNSIDE to substitute a file of soldiers for the ordinary process of law, and to make the property and liberty of individuals subject to the caprice of a military commander, rather than the requirements of the civil law.

There is always a tendency, in times of civil commotion, to follow the impulses of passion rather than the dictates of reason, and thousands of our loyal and patriotic fellow-citizens are yielding to that tendency at the present moment. There can be no doubt that a very large portion of the Democratic party are aiding and abetting the designs of the Secessionists. It seems very clear that they ought to be arrested and punished for so doing—and nine men out of ten are inclined to say that the shortest and quickest way of doing this is the best. But a very little common sense will teach any one that a just reform must be accomplished safely as well as quickly; and any person who knows anything of the character of our Institutions, will readily see that such proceedings as the suppression of the Chicago *Times* by military force, will create far more formidable evils than they will correct. The man, whether he be a general or a civilian, who makes ten enemies in his rear for the sake of subduing one in front, knows very little of political strategy, and will do far more hurt than good in any field which may be committed to his control.

President LINCOLN's revocation of Gen. BURNSIDE's order was a just and timely act. It is greatly to be regretted that any occasion for it should have arisen, and we trust that there will be no necessity for its repetition.

SIGNS OF ACTION.—We think there are signs that the armies of HOOKER and of ROSECRANS are not likely to remain long inactive. Precisely what all these signs are, it may be as well not to publish. In both of the armies on the Rappahannock things look unsettled and stormy. HOOKER's late infantry movement to the other side of the river, just below the rebel lines, and his cavalry movement to Culpepper Court-house, in the opposite direction, show that he is closely watching the enemy, either with designs upon him or to learn his designs. The movement of a heavy rebel force to Culpepper Court-house, consisting of detachments of two arms of their service and the whole of their cavalry arm,—and the reconnoissances of the rebels toward the Potomac, indicate their projects if not their plans; while the fact that all the able-bodied citizens of Pennsylvania have been summoned to arms by Gen. COUCH, shows the deep and pervading apprehension of invasion. Gen. ROSECRANS, in the West, has received some newspaper censure for remaining so long inactive, while GRANT was waging his heroic battles around Vicksburgh. It is altogether unjust, as those who give it would admit, if they comprehended ROSECRANS' position and his assigned duty. His half-year's inactivity, however, is likely to be broken very soon, and that, too, by his own act. The month of June may yet prove as stirring a month for ROSECRANS as May was for GRANT.

THE PORT HUDSON HEROES.—We are enabled, this morning, to give the first full account we have had of a battle, about which, thus far, we have known so little—the late battle at Port Hudson. The narrative is truly thrilling. The heroism of our troops, black and white, never was surpassed. The conduct of the blacks is most noticed, as it is the first real battle of the war in which they have been engaged. No body of troops—Western, Eastern, or rebel—have fought better in this war. We wish that the story of their exploits may be read by every patriot, copperhead, and traitor in the land.

IMAGINARY FEARS.—One of our neighbors affects great alarm over the "fearful danger of a centralization and consolidation of the Government." Just at this moment this sounds like a rather dismal joke. With one section of the Union doing everything in its power to destroy the Government,—with half a million of armed men in the field fighting to rend the Union asunder,—with men scattered throughout the North aiding them in the effort, and every foreign hater of free institutions giving them the benefit of moral sympathy and material aid, there would not seem to be any danger of "centralization" fearful enough to alarm the soul of an average patriot. The terrified democracy must have been reduced to a very feeble state, if it is thus affrighted at imaginary dangers. The danger that threatens the country now is *disunion*, not consolidation. The fear is lest we should fall to pieces,—lest the Southern States should break away from the Union, and set the example of successful revolt to other States. When *that* peril shall have been averted we can attend to others; but while it continues to overhang the nation, all others are comparatively insignificant.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Heavy Cannonading Heard up the Yazoo.

The Fight at Milliken's Bend on Saturday.

CAIRO, Friday, June 12.

The steamer *St. Cloud*, from Vicksburgh Monday morning, has arrived.

There was heavy cannonading up the Yazoo when the boat left, the import of which is not known.

Officers by this arrival say it is believed in the camps that a battle in our rear is highly probable. No one, however, believes that JOHNSTON is able to raise the siege.

The fight at Milliken's Bend on Saturday, was of more importance than at first reported. The rebels were 1,000 strong, under HENRY MCCULLOCH. Our force was less than 1,000, over 600 of whom were negroes. The rebels at first drove our forces, nearly surrounding them. The fight was conducted with energy and desperation by our forces, and the rebels were held at bay until a gunboat came to our assistance. Eye-witnesses report our loss in killed at 134, one hundred of whom were negroes. The wounded was about the same number. The list of the killed is very large, in consequence of many of the wounded being killed under the sun-quarter cry. The rebels left over 100 dead on the field, and took away several wagon loads of wounded. The negroes, it is reported, fought better than their white officers, many of whom, it is said, skulked. About the time the battle was over, a column of rebels made their appearance at Young's Point.

All citizens and transient persons had been put under arms. No attack had been made when our informant left.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

Plenty of Ammunition and Provisions in Vicksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12.

The following extracts are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th inst.:

JACKSON, MISS., SATURDAY, June 6.

Gen. PEMBERTON has sent word that he can hold Vicksburgh, and Gen. JOHNSTON is to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 9.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Jackson, dated the 5th inst., says there are many rumors about, the most reliable of which is that Gen. KIRBY SMITH, instead of being at Port Hudson, has taken Milliken's Bend, and cut off Gen. GRANT's supplies. It is reported that JACKSON's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburgh. Col. GARRISON is believed to have been driven five miles from Clinton, La.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 9.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Jackson on the 6th inst., says:

"A courier from Vicksburgh reports cheeringly of our prospects. Our men are fatigued, but in good spirits. Our loss is a little over five hundred. Col. MARKS, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. WADDELL's battery lost twelve men killed and twenty-three wounded. Nine trains, containing troops, believed to be from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS, arrived at Memphis on Saturday. There is merely a garrison at Memphis."

JACKSON, MISS., Monday, June 8.

A scout just in from Vicksburgh reports that all is working well. The men are in good spirits, but are somewhat wearied from lying in the trenches and exposure to the sun.

Gen. GRANT is slowly advancing by building parallels, which are four hundred yards from our outer works.

There has been no general assault for ten days past.

There is plenty of ammunition and provisions at Vicksburgh, and the soldiers and citizens are confident of the result.

Our entire loss during the series of assaults will not exceed 600.

There was a heavy firing with muskets and artillery yesterday, and by artillery to-day.

A private dispatch from Jackson, dated the 8th inst., reports as follows:

"Vicksburgh is all right.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH is in possession of Milliken's Bend."

The Richmond Dispatch editorially says:

"Our telegrams from the Southwest still continue to be of the most cheering character. The brave garrison of Vicksburgh is as confident and determined as ever, and KIRBY SMITH, with ten thousand men, is said to occupy Milliken's Bend, some twenty miles above Vicksburgh, on the right bank of the Mississippi, and to cut off Gen. GRANT's supplies. It will be noticed that all the reports concur in the Yankee losses at Vicksburgh, and at Port Hudson they have been enormous. It is no wonder that Gen. GRANT calls for reinforcements.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12.

VICKSBURGH AND PORT HUDSON.

Up to a late hour this afternoon, nothing later had been received by the Government from Vicksburgh or Port Hudson.

THE AFFAIR UP THE POTOMAC.

A dispatch from Gen. JEWELL, at Poolesville, says the enemy's dead left on the field yesterday, prove to be Capt. BRUNNER and his Second Lieutenant, of MOSBY's command. The main body is somewhere near Aldie. STUART is after him in all directions.

At latest advices, all was quiet along the lines of the Potomac.

GEN. HUNTER.

It is stated positively that Gen. HUNTER is relieved, and now on his way to the North.

ESCAPE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

Eighty rebels, on their way under guard in a steamer from Old Point to Fort Delaware, are said to have gobbled the guard and crew, and putting them below, run the steamer into a creek near Cape Henry and landed. They had been taken for exchange to Fortress Monroe. A difficulty arising there between our own and the rebel authorities, they were being returned. Their guard was small. They squelched it, laughed at their parole, and are on their way to the rebel army.

THE TAX ON SUGARS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet decided the vital questions relative to the tax on sugars. Nothing done by Collector DENNISON, of the New-Orleans district, has been reversed or disapproved. On the contrary, he has obeyed strictly the instructions received from Washington. The doubt is whether Commissioner Lewis will confirm or overrule this instruction of the Acting Commissioner, given to Mr. DENNISON in March last.

FIVE-TWENTIES.

The subscriptions here, yesterday, to the Five-twenty loan amounted to $1,500,000.

SUICIDE.

Lieut. STARKIE, of Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry, committed suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Nomination of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham for Governor—Hon. George E. Pugh Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 12.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus yesterday, and was very largely attended.

Ex-Gov. MEDILL presided.

Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 505 out of 501 votes.

His nomination was then made unanimous.

Hon. GEORGE E. PUGH was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

The Convention then completed the State ticket by making the following nominations:

For Auditor—William Hubbard.

For State Treasurer—H. L. Knapp.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—P. Van Trump.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, protesting against President LINCOLN's emancipation proclamation; condemning martial law in loyal States, where war does not exist; denouncing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; protesting in earnest terms against the banishment of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, and calling on the President to recall him, and restore him all his rights as a citizen of the United States; declaring that we will hail with delight a desire of the seceded States to return to their allegiance, and that we will cooperate with the citizens of those States to restore peace, and that we insist upon the freedom of speech, the freedom of the Press and the right of trial by jury.

A dispatch was received from Gen. MCCLELLAN by S. S. COX, in which he declined to be a candidate, and protested against the use of his name in the Convention.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Little Shelling and Picket Firing.

Lee's Force Much Increased.

A MOVEMENT EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12.

It is ascertained that there was some shelling on the Rappahannock this morning, but all was soon quiet except occasional picket firing, while our lines remain the same as yesterday.

It is positively known that LEE's force is nearly double what it was at the battle of Chancellorsville. His reinforcements have been drawn from the Blackwater, and North and South Carolina. A large portion of them are new troops. Some of the new regiments number from 600 to 1,100 men. LEE's command is divided into three corps, averaging, according to report, 30,000 men each.

All civilians not connected with the Army of the Potomac are, it is said, to be sent away forthwith.

There was evidently a stir in the rebel camp for a general movement.

THREATENED PENNSYLVANIA INVASION.

Two Military Departments Formed in the State, Under the Command of Gens. Couch and Brooks.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 12.

Gen. COUCH has assumed command of the Department of the Susquehanna. He summons for the defence of the State, all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, to organize an army corps, embracing cavalry, artillery and infantry, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war. When not required in active service to defend the Department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding General.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 12.

The following Proclamation has just been issued:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION:

Information has been obtained by the War Department, that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania; the President has, therefore, erected two new Departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major-Gen. COUCH, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major-Gen. BROOKS. I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective Departments.

The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State cannot be overrated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders. I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend this measure to the people, and earnestly urge them to respond to the call of the General Government, and promptly fill the ranks of this corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our own homes, firesides, and property from devastation.

Given under my hand, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW G. CURTIN.

REPORTS FROM MURFREESBORO.

The Rebels in Receipt of Bad News from Vicksburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 12.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Murfreesboro, 11th, says:

"A lady who came within our lines states that the rebels are in receipt of very desponding news from Vicksburgh, and that well-known rebels in Chattanooga and Shelbyville are selling off their goods and property to non-combatants at great sacrifices, in anticipation of our speedy occupation of those places.

CRITTENDEN's division is three miles this side of Shelbyville, and CRITTENDEN appears to be very uneasy.

The rebel Tennessee regiments are utterly demoralized. BRAGG ordered one to go South to reinforce JOHNSTON, when the men and some of the officers mutined. BRAGG then ordered out a brigade to surround the mutinous regiment, and swore he would hang ten men a day until discipline was restored. BRAGG also said, in the hearing of the whole brigade, that he wished these Tennesseans were all in hell. There is great excitement over the affair in the vicinity of BRAGG's army.

A VERY CURIOUS NARRATIVE.

The Steamer Maple Leaf Taken Possession of by Rebel Officers, on her Way to Fort Delaware.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 12.

On Wednesday the steamer *Maple Leaf* left Fortress Monroe for Fort Delaware, with ninety rebel officers on board.

When near Cape Henry Lighthouse, the rebels took possession of the *Maple Leaf* and sent her Captain and crew below.

She then steamed to forty-five miles below the lighthouse, sixty-five miles from Fortress Monroe, and landed on the Virginia shore in the boats of the steamer.

Twenty-six of the rebel officers refused to go with the others, and the Captain of the *Maple Leaf* then turned his boat back to Fortress Monroe, and reported to Gen. DIX.

Among the rebel officers was Capt. SEMMES, a son of the Captain of the pirate *Alabama*.

The rebels did no injury to the boat.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Spirited Engagement at Monticello.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 12.

A spirited engagement took place at Monticello, Ky., on the 10th inst.

Our troops, under Col. KIZER, had driven the rebels from Monticello and were falling back toward the Cumberland River, when the rebels rallied in force and attacked our rear guard.

Our forces retreated slowly.

Reinforcements subsequently came to their relief, when a desperate hand to hand conflict ensued, lasting two hours, and resulting in the defeat of the rebels.

Our loss was thirty killed and wounded.

The rebel loss is not stated.

EMBROIDERY.—In days of yore embroidering was esteemed so long and wearisome a task that PENELOPE condemned a beautiful Princess to embroider her wedding dress with the rays of the sun. Now a days embroidering is made a pleasure instead of a toil. With the Grover & Baker sewing machine the most beautiful embroidery can be worked with the same ease, rapidity and perfection that it performs all other kinds of sewing. This faculty of the sewing machine, which is peculiar to GROVER & BAKER'S, must prove of infinite value to ladies who desire to keep up with the fashion of embroidered garments now so popular.—New-York Commercial Advertiser.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Lyon's MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Clothes, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 30 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DENAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Office No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Moore's Patent UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

is at once legitimate and useful. Its introduction into counting-room, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—New-York Times.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mount Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines, With valuable improvements.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Nos. 63 and 65 Fulton-st.

3,000 FLANNEL SHIRTS, Blue, Light and Black.

3,000 ALPACA COATS.

3,000 LINEN DUSTERS.

At Retail,

At EVANS', 63 and 65 FULTON-ST.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered.

E. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 302 Broadway, General Agents.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer GAITERS FOR $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored Gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

New Sewing Machines to Rent and for Sale.

HICKS & COMPANY, No. 430 Broadway, Eastside, three doors below Broome-st.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored GAITERS, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 180 Broadway.

Regie's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Preserves hair eternally. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, U. S. N.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Fulmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place (ground floor) N. Y.; Jno. Fullmer, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Fulmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 226.—June 12, 1863.

30, 45, 53, 37, 1, 41, 11, 22, 14, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 226.—June 12, 1863.

46, 7, 77, 63, 9, 24, 37, 60, 73, 30, 4, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either of

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

"IN HOC VINCES."

BOMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

The perfection of chemical and medical art has been achieved in the materials and their unique combination in these Bitters. All other bitters are followed by a stupefying reaction in the ratio that they exhilarate. Hence, with thousands a prejudice against the use of any has been created. With the Crimean there is no such employment effect, which is owing to the very large amount of Peruvian bark embodied in them. They instantly correct nausea, cure quickly sick and nervous headache, and for indigestion, mental and physical prostration, no other medicinal compound can equal them. These are the results of months of trial in United States hospitals and private use. For sale by all druggists and family grocers.

W. CHILTON & CO.,

Sole Agents, No. 32 William-st.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unanswered.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and so far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing alone under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any one it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied to vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 746 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 172 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 746 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear of last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 126 East 22d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 COURTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 72 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 96 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Lowe, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 127 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

C. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further testimony to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 338 6th-st."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 6 Meserole-st., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 120 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

No. 29 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 45, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using an instrument to assist—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose constantly stopped up accompanied by continual hawking of the throat, the effect was telling on me with occasional bad headaches, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him, with but little hopes of a cure. I am now happy to be able to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most earnestly recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with the certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 309 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, JEWELRY, &c. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Brussels, velvet and 3ply-ingrain carpets, three-ply do., carved rosewood suites in purple velvet, rosewood side-table, rosewood secretary bookcase, mahogany wardrobe, gilt frame pier mirror, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top side-table, mahogany dressing-bureau, rosewood corner etagere, gas chandelier, mahogany side-table in hair-cloth, oak settees, rosewood etagere or bookshelf, &c.

At 12 o'clock.

Carved rosewood piano 6½ octave, made by Gleun & Co., of New-York; a superb embroidered and worsted piano cover; rosewood piano, made by McDonald Brothers, New-York. Also, for account of whom it may concern, 1,000 segars, consisting of many favorite brands, viz: La Rosa de Montebello, L. Flor de Santiago, Paul Morphy, Club House, Henry Clay, &c. Also, an invoice of jewelry.

HORSES—At 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of bay horses, 15 hands 3 inches high, of extra blood stock, kind, gentle and very stylish, sold in consequence of the owner leaving the City. A wagon with moveable top, in good order; but little used.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Actis*, consisting of SALT, COPPER AND COPPERAS.

Also,

Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also,

On board thereof, prize sloop-ship NICHOLAI I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 102 Wall-st.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

B. A. Chilton, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES.

B. A. CHILTON will sell at auction SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Storehouse No. 69 Greenwich-st.,

474 GREEN SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

Terms cash. Sale by order Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 162 Liberty-st., New-York:

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 94¼ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Jeremiah Pease, and subsequently of Mr. W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, damb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern improvements; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, near Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large, and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,500 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:

The mansion, barns and outbuildings, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.

Third, the meadow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor furniture, mirrors, lace curtains, velvet tapestry carpets, silver and silver-plated table ware, china dinner and tea sets, mantel clocks, vases, &c.

THOMAS J. MILLER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 10½ A. M., at No. 246 West 23d-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant black walnut parlor and sitting-room suites, rosewood piano and piano stool, rosewood etageres, mirrors, elegant lace curtains, black walnut lounges, in repoussé in leather; elegant bedroom suites, in black walnut; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, marble top, &c.; elegant black walnut extension dining table, black walnut chairs, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, elegant tapestry velvet carpets, brussels do., curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, complete cottage sets of chamber furniture, table and bed linen, of the very best quality and but little used; silver ware, consisting of silver trays, coffee and tea urns, cake-baskets, salt-cellars, table and tea spoons and forks, dessert do., silver-plated dinner and dessert knives; French China tea and dinner set, cut glass table ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The house is all newly furnished, and the articles are of the best city make. Sale absolute, and no postponement on account of the weather. Catalogues ready Monday, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 74 Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PINE AND 44TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 162 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee:

Pine-st.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 96 feet and 93.6 deep.

West-st.—Two four story and three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-av. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

Also, two lots, Nos. 210 and 212 West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 by 103.1½.

Also, No. 118 in Grace Church.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, 162 Liberty-st., New-York:

ESOPUS—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings. The stock and fixtures can be had if desired.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN DENHAM and W. A. CUMMING, Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

T. Kelly, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF PLANTS—FROM the nursery of C. Doran, No. 17 East 26th-st., THIS DAY, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; put up in lots. The very best varieties of flower garden plants, grapevines and evergreen trees.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 AND A PARTNER WANTED, to engage with the subscriber in the manufacture of an article which is a monopoly of the kind, already established, of universal consumption, and the sale of which has been very large, and is daily extending. The most satisfactory proofs of this can be furnished, and that a large fortune is certain to accrue in a very short term of years. It is requisite, if the associate is to take an active part, that he should be a thorough and active business man, of temperate habits, and pleasant temper and address. No attention paid to anonymous replies. Name and address in full required. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

$30,000 BROADWAY BUSINESS.—A gentleman who has acquired a competence on the premises, will sell his stock and good will of business, together with a valuable lease of store and lot, size 25x200 feet, affording facilities seldom found to engage in a business highly respectable and profitable. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 54 Pine-st. The lease will be sold without the business, if desired.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSINESS, together with store and dwelling, situated on Long Island; location desirable; other business in connection; price $7,000; $2,500 to remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, for a manufacturing and importing house. A rare chance for investing $15,000 to $20,000 in a perfectly safe and well paying way. Best of reference required. Address B. C. Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Florence, Elliptic & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. F. H. DIAMOND, 629 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GRIFFIN, NO. 366 GRAND-ST., N. Y., operates (and not blasters and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, any inserting their improved artificial teeth, with no wires, fastening the roots; full set, $8; gold or platina, $20; plate or rubber, $5; extracting, 25c.

T. Reilly, Auctioneer.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $300,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, their which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of them the bonds are now ready to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 96 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 12, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

Office of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., Will continue to furnish

"U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,"

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rates—

U. S. 6s, 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

58TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

At an election held on 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	ISAAC V. BRIGGS,
JAMES BARNES,	GEO. GILLIAT, JR.,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
BENJ. M. STILWELL,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
SAMUEL F. WHITING,	BRYANT H. SMITH,
JEREMIAH SPADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. Also, the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free from Government tax.

By order,

JUNE 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
RUSSEL STERRING,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. R. SATTERLEE,
P. J. FOULKE,	F. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
G. G. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NEHEMIAH WOOD,
WM. WHITE WRIGHT,	DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN B. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD COTHOUT,
JOHN J. MCLAREN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

GRANT & SON,

No. 52 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Govern ment Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One-Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rates.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS. JNO. KENSEY JOHNS, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest transmitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN E. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 59 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
JNO. S. HARRIS,
HELMUS W. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE E. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A. HALL, JAMES IRWIN, DANIEL DEVLIN, HENRY A. HOQUET, WARREN HARRIOT, JONA. W. ALLEN,

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election, viz.:

PATRICK EMMERY,
CORNS. L. WERRITT, and
DAVID E. WHEELER.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

New-York Equitable Insurance Co., Office No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, June 3, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Dotterer,
James E. Oakley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Wenzlick,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardener A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Bright,
Charles Velez,	Tarrant Putnam,
Neal Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George F. Pollock,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson.

Gilbert M. Speir.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

State of Michigan, State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 22, 1863, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 2, 1863, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1863, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Holders will be supposed from said year that date, and the interest ceases that nature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. ENGEL, Deputy Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

De Witt C. Lawrence, Member Mining Board. Robt. W. Halsted, Member Stock Exchange. Simeon Baldwin, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN, STOCK BROKERS, No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

References.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 23 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Falls, N. Y.; James H. Halsted, Pres. Ag. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 41 Exchange-place; Wm. Sturges Bryant & Co., 52 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 376 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, Cleveland, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval, which contemplates to be continued for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 51½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, and reopen on THURSDAY MORNING, June 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

B. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company held on 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:

For Directors.

JAMES MURPHY,	THOS. CLANCY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,	JACOB CAMPBELL,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,	JOHN J. BRADLEY,
PETER S. SWEENY,	THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY,	PETER B. LOWERE,
JOHN F. MARSHALL,	EDMUND F. SLALY,
HUGH SMITH,	LEONARD APPLEBY.

For Inspectors.

WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
DANIEL BARNES,
R. S. STANTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers of said Company were unanimously reelected, viz.:

PRESIDENT, JESSE A. MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENT, HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, JACOB CAMPBELL.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FIRE & MARINE.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN, prepared to furnish the U. S. 5 FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAID with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

Mr. On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure to United States Currency the benefit of the 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 1 30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN, STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE, NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds, Gold and Exchange on Europe. Collections made and Loans negotiated. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Chas. E. Lawrence, (David L. St. John, Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 195 New-York Post-office.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services as the Board of Broker for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 CENTRAL PARK ADDITIONAL FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole, or any part of the sum of one million dollars of The Central Park Additional Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 180 of the Laws of 1859, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, June 6, 1863.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The interest will be payable with the stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Additional Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 12, 1863.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, June 1, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT MAY,	THEODORE MINTURN,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. GRINNELL,
	JOHN J. CRANE,
	JAMES B. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office, Springfield, June 1, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 30th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the Interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 30th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of three Per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 15th day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 30th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 11th inst., in this City, (seven of the nine Directors being present,) it was unanimously resolved that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Election of Directors shall be postponed from the 17th of June until WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July next. Due notice of the meeting and of the closing of the transfer books will be given.

(Signed.) GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT, President *pro tem.*

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 309 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Continental Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway, New-York, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY—ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st June, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAM.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold as Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, CHARTERED 1850. Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

GEORGE W. GREENE, President.

Avery P. Lee, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be marked thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, Trustees. HENRY GRINNELL, J. T. & M. CHASE.

June 3, 1863.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the office of the Company, No. 106 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. M. FARRIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHESUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3 per cent.) free of the Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 207 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

New-York, June 8, 1863.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 42 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS	63,000
ASSETS	$213,000

New-York, June 3, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. KANSOM,
CHAS. S. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PENFOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
JAMES LAMBERT,	GEO. T. HOPE,
JOSEPH LA BARRE,	SYLVE. R. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. B. LAING,
MILAS BROMSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
J. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN PAYSON,	A. VENIGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. MCCOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

J. H. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, June 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL, $300,000; SURPLUS OVER, $150,000. Total Assets, over $450,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance.

ROBERT B. RONE, President.

Duncan P. Curry, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

Navy Department, June 2, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Navy Department up to the 15th of June, for STEAM MACHINERY of the following description, namely:

Geared engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinder, 100 inches; stroke of piston, 4 feet; multiple of gearing, 3; diameter of driving-wheel to pitch line, 15 feet 3 inches; length over all of driving-wheel, 11 feet 2 inches; To have one Sewell's surface condenser with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 7,024 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 500 square feet of grate surface and 16,400 square feet of heating surface. To have a super-heating apparatus. To have one brass screw to hoist up, with brass guides and hoisting apparatus; the screw to be 10 feet in diameter, two-bladed, and a pitch of hoisting. To be provided with two blowing engines and four steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Back-action engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinders 60 inches; stroke of piston, 3 feet. To have one Sewell's surface condenser with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 500 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post and shoe; and to be provided with four blowing engines and four steam pumps. The design of these engines is similar to that of the above, to have diameter of cylinder and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston.

Back-action screw engines for gunboats, with two cylinders, each of 50 inches diameter, and a stroke of piston of 21 inches. Each pair to have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 1,200 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 137 square feet of grate surface and 4,700 square feet of heating surface. To have a super-heating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 11 feet diameter, with four blades, and a length of 18 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post, and shoe, and to be provided with one steam pump. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Inclined paddle-wheel engines for double-ended gunboats, with one cylinder of 56 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of 6 feet 9 inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser with brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 2,560 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 200 square feet of grate surface, and 5,600 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have two swaying levers, with diameter of 7 feet 8 inches diameter, and 3 feet length of paddle. To have two blowing engines, and one steam pump. The general plan and specification of this engine can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The material, work

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 52 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.
THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers.
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane.
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
New-York, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues in business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS S. HALL withdraws from the same. The business will be continued by the other partners, who alone are authorized to settle up the affairs of the firm and sign the firm name in liquidation.
THOMAS S. HALL,
GEORGE W. WETMORE,
GEORGE E. DEARBORN.
New-York, June 6, 1863.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
For a positive cure.
Salmon Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, $1 a package, $3, $5 and $7, sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S BOOT AND HERB JUICES.
A powerful purgative medicine for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 464 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer and inventor of a new and valuable remedy for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have tried others and failed to cure, should call on me and I will take your little money and time to restore you. If you have been inconvenanted, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in 1 to 4 days without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency and loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in 6 to 8 weeks. Impotency from self-abuse, perfectly cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Consult on the plan of the Hospitals of Vienna, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, urictrica, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those maladies enable us to offer cases in our care where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, unfitted for marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. P. S.—Those who have used their prescriptions never without thanks to the giver. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies may be had of the afflicted should read their circulars. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. The Restorative is purely vegetable, and may be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 36th edition of the valuable work, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. MICHAELSON, agt., No. 7 Tremont-st., (Astor House,) and Mrs. 38 Ann-st.; FREDERICK DUNN, 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases attended by Author, published for the benefit and warning of those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease, in its worst stages. Cures will surprise the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the secret faculties, when manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood in the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, sole agent for the Lowest of Lowers. The City is full of quacks, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1826. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the author and lecturer, contains everything on the subject, Physiological and Medical. Illustrated by wood cuts and colored plates, 500 pages, well bound; fifth edition; will be sent anywhere free by post for $1 by the publisher, T. W. STRONG, No. 37 Mercer-st., New-York City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where medicine or instruments are desired, or people of delicate nature fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 128 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enable him to cure speedily and permanently cured. N. B.—Those who may have been cured by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated and cured fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the daily habits of life; cures without the disgusting and nauseating effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical practice are now in the habit of prescribing it, well knowing that he is not connected by druggists, chemists, or any other party, in regard to equal profits, but gives the profit of the whole, half of the family, and still the patient will spend more money in the City that does not attend to it, and when they find their fees are not so easily swallowed, they then proclaim that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be made for less than $5 in any other place. Office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York; or 14 Hancock-st., Boston. 3 vials, $14 delivered free anywhere. Unless work out.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
ASIA, SEARSON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, Grant, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $123 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 75 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Captain Walters Paton Cunningham,
WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM LIVERPOOL ON FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 23. TUESDAY, July 21,
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from ..... $95 to $150
Second Cabin, accommodations, berths, saloon furnished at separate table $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $60
Steerage with superior accommodations 35
Passage money from Liverpool there rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of baggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 38 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. Aitken, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 13.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $75. Steerage, found with bedding and cooking utensils, payable in Gold or Equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD BRAKE, Commander,
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.
For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 38 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESQURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City,
SATURDAY, 3RD MAY, SATURDAY, 30TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Specie is at the risk of the shipper.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & ERMENTRUT, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NOTICE.
The Steamship CITY OF LIMERICK will sail from New-York for Cork and Liverpool on WEDNESDAY next, 17th inst. Steerage passengers will be taken by her at reduced rates, payable in United States Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... June 13
GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... June 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday ..... June 27
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin ..... $80 Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ..... 85 Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 Steerage to Paris 45 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 80 Steerage to Hamburg 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Taxes from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $38. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans, with passengers and mail, from Pier 31 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 382 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILMARTH, United States Court-buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 23.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot for Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 6:15 A. M. (for White Plains, 6:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5:15 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at Southeast and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 8:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 2 P. M. White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M. Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, leave for Croton Falls, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 8.45, 10.15 A. M., 3, 5, 6.30, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; Falls, 5.02 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 2 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10:30 P. M. Sunday car,) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the hours for all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manasquan and intermediate stations.
On and after Monday, June 15, there will be three trips; leaving New-York at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: E. A. P.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City, foot Piermont, at 6:00 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. Sundays only, 11:15 P. M. For Monsey, 11:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEHAREST, Supt.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.—Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the same cases of disease treated on by them in their bills and other impressions, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLAND, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day (Sundays excepted) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 3 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 3½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York (same Pier) at 7½ A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 5 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 38 East River, (Grand-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK.—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 3:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all trains on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 36 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—LANDING at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Twenty-ninth-st. every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 5 P. M., connecting at New-Haven with the Express Train leaving the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night train.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARDENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st., making usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid elegant steamer NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND will run every five days during the summer to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and amount of interest. The steamers are of unsurpassed speed, and have been newly and much from first class throughout. The NORTHERN LIGHT will leave Cleveland at 12 o'clock, noon, on the following days:

"Northern Light." Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland." Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 28.	Aug. 1.
Aug. 9.	Aug. 13.
Aug. 21.	Aug. 25.
Aug. 26.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.—THE NEW STEAMER SPEEDE will make a trip to Glen Cove, starting at New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, Throgs Neck and Stratton-port. Will leave Peck Slip, East River, at 8.30 A. M., Broome-st. 8:45, 10th-st. 9:30, 9:45, returning, leave Glen Cove at 3:45 P. M., New-Rochelle 4:30, City Island 4:45, Throgs Neck 5 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer HIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vesey and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE Excess of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Gravesend, Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach and Coney Island.
BROOKLYN, May 29, 1863. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at foot of Laight-st., between Vesey and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES for hire, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured. If desired, Apply to E. F. WILSON, No. 129 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner (or owners, occupant or occupants) of lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 9th-av. and Hudson River.
Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the blocks or lots fronting on the streets or avenues, or parts thereof, and to a distance of 100 feet on each side of the said streets, or parts thereof, and to a distance of 100 feet on each side of the said avenue, or parts thereof, and to a distance of 100 feet on each side of the said avenue, or parts thereof, and to a distance of 100 feet on each side of the said avenue

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Continued from First Page.

W. H. Bean, Co. H, 21st Me.—foot.
C. Williams, Co. I, 2d La.—foot.
P. Weth, Co. C, 2d Louisiana—arm.
C. Hessinger, Co. E, 2d La.—arm.
John Grover, Co. A, 2d La.—arm.
P. Kron, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—arm.
John Galliyer, Co. C, 2d La.—arm.
David Henox, Co. D, 42d Massachusetts—arm.
Fenton Gibson: Co. C, 2d Louisiana—arm.
R. Finkelman, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—arm.
Thos. Lisanc, Co. H, 2d Louisiana—back.
Silas Chrisman, Co. K, 42d Massachusetts—back.
John Linder, Co. C, 2d Louisiana—neck.
J. Irwin, Co. G, 2d La.—leg.
Jas. Brownlee, Co. D, 42d Massachusetts—groin.
R. L. Johnson, Co. I, 114th New-York—hand.
W. D. Shepherd, Co. B, 21st Maine—hand.
Sergt. B. O. Cousden, Co. E, 114th N.Y.—hand and foot.
Wm. Reed, Co. A, 42d Massachusetts—head.
Pvt. A'Cambel, Co. H, 42d Massachusetts—finger.
G. W. Perkins, Co. E, 21st Maine—foot.
Lieut. W. J. Morgan, Co. E, 114th New-York—thigh.
M. Fitzgerald, Co. F, 2d La.—leg.
John Fedrie, Co. E, 2d La.—leg.
Jas. McGrath, Co. D, 42d Massachusetts—leg.
T. Foster, Co. I, 2d Louisiana—leg.
John H. Hilton, Co. E, 42d Mass.—arm.
Chas. Jack, Co. K, 114th New-York—hand.
Pvt. Shaw, Co. G, 2d La.—hand.
Pvt. W. Rush, Co. E, 42d Massachusetts—eye.
Cpl. Blodget, 42d Massachusetts—arm and foot.
Pvt. M. Sandy, Co. A, 114th New-York—shoulder.
Christian Eiler, Co. E, 2d La.—knee and mouth.
Pvt. Stephens, Co. C, 42d Massachusetts—shoulder.
Eliot L. Leach, Co. D, 42d Massachusetts—back.
W. H. Purdy, Co. D, 114th New-York—shoulder.
Edwin Fingery, Co. F, 114th New-York—toe frozen.
Thos. Hoey, Co. A, 114th New-York—hand.
Wm. A. Austin, Co. D, 21st Maine—hip.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Great Union Demonstration in Congo Square—Order from Gen. Banks Regarding Plantation Property—The Guerrillas in the Teche Country—Gen. Sherman in a Critical Condition, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

The city is assuming a very dull aspect, and the warm weather is very debilitating.

The Union demonstration in Congo Square, on Thursday evening, was a splendid affair, and attended by at least 5,000 people. The speakers, THOMAS JEFFERSON DURANT and Hon. M. HAHN, as usual, made their mark in oratory. The burden of their argument was the necessity of a Convention, to form a new State Constitution, in which the important clause was to be incorporated—"no Slavery"—by a State law. Time and the vote of the people will determine that important point, and the test of free soil and free labor made. The experiment is now being tried by the Government.

An important order was issued this morning by Gen. BANKS, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD NEAR PORT HUDSON, June 1, 1863.

No person, military officer or other, will take from any plantation worked by the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, any article of property whatever, or in any way interfere with the working of the same; and any person or persons who have taken from the Ashland, Bowden, Le Blanc, Hermitage, or Port Hourmas plantations, property of any description, will return the same to the plantation from which it was taken.

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

As stated in my last, the guerrillas have been committing depredations in St. Mary's Parish, Franklin, New-Iberia and in the neighborhood of Brashear City. A party on a raid opposite Brashear City, made a demonstration to capture cattle, &c., when the Nationals opened on them, shelling the woods opposite and capturing ten of them. Brashear City is well defended by a fort mounting six 64-pounders, with a small garrison; but having about 6,000 to 8,000 contrabands, they can defend that point assisted by the navy in the bay. The plantations in the vicinity are nearly deserted—all the cattle, horses, sugar and molasses having been taken off.

Gen. SHERMAN is still in a critical condition. His leg is not yet amputated. G.

The Suspension of the Chicago Times.

CARD FROM HON. I. N. ARNOLD CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT'S REVOCATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S ORDER.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: During the excitement growing out of the order of Gen. BURNSIDE, suppressing the Chicago *Times*, I was urged to ask the President to revoke the order. I refused to do this, because not having read that paper for several weeks previously, I did not know how far the paper had gone, nor precisely upon what grounds the order had been issued. I did, however, request the President to give his careful consideration to a petition, asking that the order be rescinded or suspended. It was not in my power then to express any intelligent opinion as to whether the order should or should not be abrogated, and I never have expressed any opinion to the President on that point, one way or the other. But that which I asked the President to do I have endeavored to do myself. I have given it a careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the President hardons right in revoking the order, and as in this opinion I differ from some of my friends, I desire to express the reasons why I approve of this act of the President.

If you will pause and reflect a little, I think I can satisfy you that you have been doing the President and others great injustice. It was BURKE, I think, who said that the shield against calumny was *character*. I sympathize with you in your natural indignation at the existence of a paper among us of the character of the *Times*. Your condemnation of me I regret, but I appeal to your *sober second thought*. Strike me if you please, but hear me first. Is there a man in Chicago who would have had more personal reason to rejoice at the suppression of the *Times* than I? If so, I know not who he is. No one has received from it so much personal abuse, and that of the most bitter and malignant character. I believe its tendencies are dangerous to our country's cause; yet, believing that it has a constitutional right to abuse me and the Government, subject to punishment by the laws of the land, I think the President did right in revoking the order for its military suppression. Had I listened to personal resentment or indignation, I should certainly have urged the President not to interfere with BURNSIDE's order. Even those who differ with me will, perhaps, give me credit for honesty of purpose. I feel entirely confident that when the passion and excitement of the day have passed, you will approve of my conduct as heartily as some of you now condemn it.

Why do I approve the order of the President? Because in my judgment the order of Gen. BURNSIDE was unwarranted by the law and the Constitution. If that order had been sustained by the President, it would have made an issue before the people, upon which the friends of the Administration, not being in the right, could not have succeeded. The sagacity and good sense of the President have saved you from political disaster.

My friends, we have a common purpose—to crush this hellish rebellion: but is it not possible that you are wrong in the *means*, when one of them is the suppression of freedom of the Press by military power? When you see the President, the Judges of the United States Courts, men, all of them, of your own party—men whose patriotism, loyalty and integrity no man will question—arrest a prominent citizen, although hating the *Times* as they hate treason itself, yet all declaring that this military arrest is wrong, is it not possible that you are in error, and that these thoughtful, true men, acting under their responsibilities to the Constitution and their oaths—is it not just possible that they may be right, after all?

I do not propose to argue the constitutional question. It is too clear for argument. No intelligent man can deny that such an order violates the Constitution. Intelligent and candid men, who justify the order, defend it, not as constitutional, but as a necessity, resulting from the dangerous condition of the country.

It is simply an exercise of power in direct conflict with every guarantee of the Constitution and of the Magna Charta. To those who excuse or justify this order on the ground of necessity to save the life of the nation, let me beg their attention a moment, while I attempt to show that no such necessity exists, and that an adequate remedy exists, without resorting to so dangerous a precedent. The American people are not ready to acknowledge our Constitution a failure, nor are they ready to see a military dictator established. There is no difficulty in suppressing treason and suppressing sedition, without overturning the Constitution. Where war or insurrection exists in *fact*, any General in command may arrest and punish dangerous characters, and suppress summarily treasonable and seditious publications. This was done by Gen. JACKSON at New-Orleans, and defended on the ground of necessity, by Judge DOUGLAS.

All violations of military orders, which a military commander, under the articles of war or the laws of the land, has the right to make, the military power can punish. For instance, if any person aids a deserter to escape, or resists his arrest, or creates by word or act, mutiny or insubordination in the camp, for all such, and like offences, the offender may be summarily arrested and punished by military power.

For resisting the draft and all offences connected with the raising of troops the provisions of the law are ample. If the Chicago *Times* encourages desertion, advises resistance to the arrest of a deserter or resistance to the draft, it becomes liable to summary trial and punishment. If it in any way gives aid and encouragement to the rebels—as in my judgment it often has—under the provisions of the law, it may be indicted, tried and punished.

But, I may be asked, what shall be done where, as in the Border States, the civil law is paralyzed, and sympathy with the rebels is active, zealous and dangerous? I answer, for such sections of the country, as in Missouri, Tennessee, and portions of other States—you must have martial law. In Chicago and Illinois is that condition? If so, then I am for martial law. That may seldom citizens is the remedy. If there are conspirators in our midst, to overthrow the Government, and properly so dangerous, civil war is in our midst, and the issue is imminent, let the writ of habeas corpus be suspended and martial law proclaimed.

If insurrection, rebellion and civil war are being concerted and prepared in Illinois, and if the public safety requires it, the President has the power, and he ought to exercise it, of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and proclaiming martial law. This he has the clear constitutional right to do.

These, then, are the powers, ample and full, to punish treason and sedition, and all who aid and abet it, without overturning the great principles of liberty which make our Government worth all the blood being shed to preserve it.

Is it then wise to resort to doubtful means of pure loving traitors, when we can reach them by legal and constitutional means?

The greatest danger which now threatens the success of the Union cause is a serious division in the loyal States. With the loyal States substantially united, our success in restoring the Union is only a question of time. Illinois, although the fourth State in the Union, is, I think, first in the physical and moral power it has brought to aid the President in crushing the rebellion. A serious division here between the people and Legislature of our State, and the Federal Government, and our great cause would be greatly jeopardized. Is it prudent for the Administration to bring on an issue, involving the liberty of the Press, with the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the United States, and both the confidential friends of the President, and our only Republican Senator, against the Administration on the issue?

Again, if you suppress the *Times* by military force, you must suppress the expression of the same sentiments by whomsoever and wherever uttered. That which is sedition in Chicago is sedition in New-York City. Fernando Wood speaks at rank treason as the Chicago *Times* publishes. He uttered it to thirty thousand people last week in New-York. If you suppress the *Times*, you must suppress Wood. Shall the President go out of his way to raise an issue with the Governor of New-York?

No, my fellow-citizens, in critical times, the Government must combine prudence and discretion with energy and boldness. Wood and Seymour both are dangerous men and should be punished. Let them be punished by legal and constitutional means. Punish them according to law, and all loyal men of all parties will sustain you. Attempt to punish them by illegal and unconstitutional means, and you give them an immense advantage. With the law on our side, we will crush these men to atoms. With the law on their side, we provoke civil assault and commotion, and if you succeed in striking them down, you strike down the Constitution with them.

My judgment and my advice is: let these pests and nuisances be let alone until they come clearly within the provisions of some civil or military law, and then punish them with *unerrable firmness and decision*.

Let me remind my Republican friends of another point. You remember when the liberty of the Press and freedom of speech was crushed in the slave, and now rebellious States. This cursed rebellion could never have occurred but for the destruction of those safeguards of freedom.

The Democrats, now sensitive on these points, when their rebel friends trampled these great principles under foot, had no relentings for them. We, the Republicans, were the champions of liberty then, let us stand by it now. For myself, I did what I could for the freedom of the press then, and "*timid*" as the *Times* charges me to be, I shall have the courage to stand by it now, even though the *Times* should damn me with its praise, and my own friends denounce and condemn me.

Let me admonish my friends that the *precedents* we make may return "*to plague the inventors*."

Next year we elect a President. I suggest that it is among the remote possibilities, if we give our opponents the advantage of making the issue—that the liberty of the Press, freedom of speech and the trial by jury are involved, and that our party has trampled these great principles under foot, it is just possible that they may succeed. I desire to aid in the establishment of no precedent which will limit my freedom of speech, nor prevent my declaring what I believe, that the cursed spirit of human Slavery is the cause of all our troubles, and that we shall never have permanent peace and union until it has been destroyed.

I believe this civil war, which is the suicide of Slavery, will be the regeneration of the nation. I desire to see no precedent established which will prevent me from expressing this and other sentiments, termed radical, which I entertain, and which I hope to enjoy the privilege of expressing until this rebellion is crushed, and all traitors, North and South, subdued, and we enjoy, as in the early days of the Republic, liberty regulated by law, throughout our beloved country.

I have thus expressed my sentiments, conscious that they will be condemned by some of my friends, but with full faith that time will vindicate their soundness. I am, very respectfully, yours,

ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR TRUMBULL.

At a meeting held in Chicago on Thursday evening last, during the excitement about the suppression of the Chicago *Times* by Gen. BURNSIDE, Senator TRUMBULL made a speech which is reported as follows in that paper:

Mr. TRUMBULL said: It was rather embarrassing to attempt to speak to an audience which insisted on hearing some one else, but solemn convictions of duty compelled him to speak, when under ordinary circumstances he would have remained silent.

He did not come to inflame their passions already too much aroused. Their country was in danger, and they must look the peril in the face. No adjectives he could pile up, no vile names he could apply to those who do not agree with him, calling them copperheads and traitors, would assist in arresting this rebellion or in asserting the supremacy of the constitution and the laws.

He did not desire to inspire them with a *hurrah*, but he wished to talk to their judgments, and inspire them through appeals to their *reasons*.

The times, he said, are grave! A majority of the people of our State are taking ground against the Administration,—and why? In the name of Heaven why is this? I will tell you why; I will point out to you some of our mistakes, that they may be corrected in the future. The reason is, we have not adhered to DAVID CROCKETT's motto, "Be sure you are *right*, and then go ahead!" [A voice—"We are always right."] I have lived long enough to know that I am not infallible, perhaps you are; I have some respect for the opinion of others.

One of our mistakes is that we have allowed our opponents to make false issues. But this is not the worst. The great change, the change that has damaged the Administration above all others, is that we are in favor of the exercise of arbitrary power, that we are opposed to the freedom of speech and opinion, to the freedom of the press, in favor of curtailing personal liberty and in favor of a despotism. Now we should not allow these things. We have been the advocate of free speech for the last forty years, and should not allow the party which during that whole time has advocated the gag to usurp our place.

We are fighting for the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution, and all the liberties it guarantees to every citizen. And it makes me feel bad when I hear some honest friend, brimming full of patriotism, say he does not care for the Constitution and does not want to have it forced into his way, or thrust in his face until the war is over. The rebels cannot thrust it in his face, for they have no rights under it—*no rights under it*, save the right to be tried and hang for treason. (Continued applause.)

In certain districts the military law is supreme. Gen. GRANT is in command of an army in the State of Mississippi, which is in revolt. Will any one deny his right to make arrests, his right to suppress newspapers, and to level fire, like those around you tonight, in order to get a range for his guns? No. And yet these are all *arbitrary* powers. But these exercises of it are not the troublesome cases. The great difficulty is in those districts, where rightful civil government is in operation, where the judicial tribunals are open, and the laws respected—the laws which afford a remedy for every wrong. As a rule, we must remember that the civil law is superior to the military law, and the cases are rare, *very rare*, where the rule can be reversed. It here resolves itself into the plain, naked question of whether the President and his Generals, by the simple clicking of a telegraph instrument, can cause the imprisonment of A, B, or C. If one General can do it another can do it, and where is the end? Who can fix the limit? [Great sensation and murmurs.]

Do you propose to interfere with the ballot-box? [Cries of "No! No!" "Never, Never!" from all parts of the meeting.] I am glad to hear you say that and glad you are so unanimous. Did it ever occur to you that the next election may put an entirely different face upon affairs? The next election may bring great and deplorable changes, when VALLANDIGHAM and men of his class may determine who are to be arrested. [Cries of "No! that can never be." "Never, never," from all parts of the crowd.] Well, gentlemen, there is no use in closing your eyes to the facts which exist around you on every side. I told you I came here to address myself to your reason and not your passions, and in view of that light I ask you who are being elected Governors of loyal States, who compose a majority of the Legislature of the loyal State of Illinois, and who was recently elected Mayor of her principal and most loyal city; and in view of these facts what may the future not have in store? [Cries of "Lincoln!" "Music!" "We don't want to hear you; you sent a telegram to the President."] I know I am distasteful, but am I not truthful? I would claim your reason directed of passion. The same chalice you hold to the lips of your adversaries to-day, to-morrow may be pressed to your lips. Would you like to drink of it? Close our eyes as we may, there is no safety for us—no safety for you and I and every American citizen, now and in the future, but in an unvarying adhesion to the constitutional landmarks of our fathers. [Further cries of "Lincoln!" "Music!" and much dissatisfaction.]

You are wrong—it is your greatest and gravest mistake, in allowing your adversaries to place you in the position of being opposed to the Constitution. [Cries for Jackson, and "Give us somebody else." I see that I am distasteful, but I cannot help it, and will not detain you long.

Who is there among you who does not believe in adhering strictly to the Constitution in these times, and extending to every citizen of the loyal States its guarantees? Who among you is prepared to acknowledge our Government is a failure? Who among you is prepared to say the Constitution is a dead letter for peace—good enough—but when war comes, it must be rolled up and laid away? Or in other words—for it reduces the matter to plain terms—that the substitute the will and opinion of one man, who may be another VALLANDIGHAM, in place of the Constitution, the supreme law of the land? [Cries of, "We don't want any more of that." "What that land for?"] Well, bear me through, for I will not be long, and the questions before you are of so much importance and gravity that you should listen patiently, and not only that, decide dispassionately.

The Constitution is dead. It grants all powers necessary, even for the suppression of treason in the North. (Applause.) Yes, gentlemen, it is just as legal and binding upon the General in the field, and the civil officers of the nation, as it is upon the humblest citizen in the land. Has it come to this, that you will deny in the free city of Chicago the right of a citizen to discuss the acts of the President? [Cries of "We won't allow it," and "None but Copperheads do that, and we will stop them."] Is there a man in this audience who has not expressed to-day his dissatisfaction with some act of the President? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," "We have none of us expressed any dissatisfaction."] Ah, do all of you, then, think the President's revocation of Gen. BURNSIDE's order, suppressing the Chicago *Times*, was right? [Cries of "No!" "No!" "It was wrong!" "He ought to have enforced the order!"] Then you all deserve to be taken in hand by the military power and sent beyond the lines.

You will be much stronger with the law on your side. Show that Mr. SEWARD has committed resistance to the draft or encouraged desertion; these are penitentiary offences. Then arrest him and take him before the courts. Where would you get your writ to rescue? Why there would not be a corporal's guard in the city that would go into it. Try him in the courts. [A voice.—No, this would take too much time; it would take two years.] Too much time! Cannot you wait for the execution of the law? It would not take two months. Do you know what the laws are? I will read some of them.

He then read from a law of the late Congress forbidding correspondence with the rebels and affording them aid and comfort. [A single voice on the stand—"That's just what WILLIAM F. STOWE does every day."] Then go, he said—you are a citizen—and make complaint to the Grand Jury yourself. It is your duty.

(Advertisement.)

MARGARET BLOUNT'S NEW STORY, DOWNE RESERVE; OR, THE MYSTERY AT WISHING WELL, commences in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY For June 27. READY AT NOON ON MONDAY.

(Advertisement.)

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A. RANKIN & Co., No. 94 Bowery, No. 165 Fifth-avenue, and No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

Dress Shirts made to order.

(Advertisement.)

"How to Train up a Child," by Rev. H. W. BEECHER; Trying Times for the Young; The Basis of all Training; Birth Stamps the Man; Poets, Artists and Speakers; Dispositions Inherited; Mind depends on Body; How Men are Measured; Orators; Human Responsibility; Free Agency; Parents should Study Children; All the Faculties Good; Radical Mistakes; Choice of Vocation; Sacredness of Parentage. In June No. *Phrenological Journal*. Only 10c., worth $1. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Nothing gives such a perfect finish to a gentleman's dress as a good hat. In order to make the effect complete, the hat must be elegant in shape, beautiful in finish, and in fashionable style. Hats combining all these desirable qualities, added to the still more important one of durability, may be had of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, who stands at the tip top of his line in all these essentials. One trial of his elegant castors will prove the truth of the assertion.

(Advertisement.)

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.—Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, over Laura Keene's Theatre. This house, thoroughly renovated and refitted, has been opened as a first-class lodging-house for gentlemen only. The apartments throughout are of the first order and the rooms unusually large and airy. Billiard room (Phelan's tables) in the house. W. H. HALE, Formerly with Crook & Duff, Manager.

(Advertisement.)

LAST DAY OF THE DWARFS AT BARNUM'S.—Yes, reader, the last chance to see these wonderful little people, Gen. TOM THUMB and wife, Commodore NUTT and MINNIE WARREN—such a quartette of elfins as the world has never before produced. Ladies and children, go early—go in the morning before the crowd gets there. Dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BULLEY—JAMES.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D., JOHN BULLEY, Jr., of New-York City, to ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late E. K. James, Esq., of the former place.

CARY—HAMILTON.—In Trinity Church, West Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. PHILANDER K. CARY, Pastor of Grace Church, Albany, and HELEN S. HAMILTON youngest daughter of the late David Hamilton, Esq., of Watervliet, N. Y.

CHAPIN—CHAPIN.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of John B. Chapin, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. EDWIN H. CHAPIN, of North Hadley, Mass., to Miss EMMA L. CHAPIN, only daughter of the late Hon. L. D. Chapin, of this City. No cards.

☞ Springfield and Providence papers please copy.

DE LANCEY—CLARKE.—On Thursday, June 11, in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., by Right Rev. Dr. De Lancey, JOHN F. DE LANCEY and WILHELMINA VERVEER, daughter of the late Richard M. Clarke, of New-Haven, Conn.

LARRAWAY—ONDERDONK.—On Wednesday, June 10, at Christ Church, Claremont, N. J., by Rev. Charles Ritter, HENRY B. LARRAWAY and ELIZABETH C. ONDERDONK. No cards.

MCGRAW—SOUTHWORTH.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Lodman, THOMAS J. MCGRAW, of New-York City, and SARAH E. SOUTHWORTH, daughter of Wm. Simpson, of West Farms, Westchester County. No cards.

MEHAW—CRONIN.—On Thursday, June 11, at Christ Church, by Rev. J. C. Ewer, ALONZO MEHAW to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Daniel Cronin, Esq., both of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

MANDELL—OSGOOD.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York, THOMAS MANDELL, of New-Bedford, Mass., to HARRIET OSGOOD, of Charlestown, Mass.

PARKER—BERTHOLF.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, CHARLES E. PARKER to CATHERINE ANN R. BERTHOLF, youngest daughter of Daniel V. H. Bertholf.

SHAW—HUNTER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 175 West 46th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. WILLIAM SHAW to Miss HELEN BOYD HUNTER, all of this City.

TUCKER—LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, D. D., Lieut. C. TUCKER and ANN AUGUSTA LOCKWOOD, daughter of the late James Smith, all of this City.

WELLS—JAMES.—In Exeter, N. H., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. G. T. Lampheer, DAVIES FRENCH WELLS, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss JERSIE JAMES, of Exeter. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 12, CYNTHIA A., wife of Edwin S. Adams.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) morning, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 162 Hoyson-st.

BOWERMAN.—On Thursday, June 11, HENRY CLAY BOWERMAN, only son of William D. Bowerman, aged 10 years, 10 months and 26 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, Eastchester, this day, (Saturday) 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mount Vernon station.

BENELL.—On Thursday, June 11, Miss CATHARINE A. BENELL, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

BURGER.—In Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, June 10, JANE, relict of David D. Burger, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the Episcopal Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Pier No. 18, North River, at 12½ o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, June 11, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, aged 64 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Timothy R. Crawford, Jamaica, L. I.

CROSS.—In this City, on Friday, June 12, of dropsy, MRS. SUSAN CROSS, aged 66 years.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 78 East Broadway, on Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from which place her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for burial.

COWLES.—The friends of the late Col. DAVID S. COWLES, and those of his brothers residing in this City, are respectfully invited to meet at the residence of Edward F. Cowles, No. 109 East 18th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from which place the remains of the late Colonel will then be conveyed to the Stockbridge, Oregon. The funeral of Col. Cowles will take place at Hudson, Columbia County, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

DE VOE.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 12, LUCY, daughter of Thomas F. and Lucy De Voe, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, on Monday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 56 West 13th-st. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, by the Hudson River Railroad train, which leaves 31st-st. station, at 11:45 o'clock A. M.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Friday, June 12, LILLIE, youngest daughter of Tredwell and Mary Ketcham, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 24 West 26th-st., without further notice.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 12, LUCINDA, infant daughter of Geo. L. and Christina M. Nichols.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, on Sunday morning, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BLAKE.—On Friday, June 12, after a lingering illness, NICHOLAS BLAKE, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family, the Old Tammany Democracy, Association, are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 157 3d-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VERMILYE.—On Thursday, June 11, AMELIA VERMILYE, wife of John D. Wright, of Poughkeepsie, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on First-day, (Sunday,) 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Peter Vermilye, on Second-day, (Monday,) at Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILITARY.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
RECRUITS WANTED.
RECRUITS WANTED.

Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 45 Franklin-st.

Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army, or honorably discharged, will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to the Third Battalion.

JAS. W. POWELL, Jr.,
First Lieutenant Invalid Corps, U. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at the general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, has established the General Rendezvous for the Invalid Corps of Honor at No. 45 Franklin-st. Only those officers and soldiers who have been disabled in the service but can perform duty, and who desire to join the Invalid Corps, Application to be first made to the Board of Enrollment for the District in which the applicant resides, and the certification of this Board to be then presented to either of the undersigned.

JAMES CROHN, Captain,
HAMILTON LIEBER, Captain,
Invalid Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officers.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.
NO. 357 BROADWAY.
ERNEST E. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 21, 1863.

NOTICE TO ALL OFFICERS

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged, on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to resume the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1862, from the War Department, which provide for their employment in the Invalid Corps. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Adjutant-General Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the Applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1862, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at the general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on or about the 8th of June, a wallet containing sundry papers, with the following described certificates of stock, transfer of which has been stopped:

Certificate No. 27, for 100 shares of Erie Land Co.
Certificate No. 28, for 100 shares of Bucks Co. Land Co.
Certificate No. 724, for 500 shares of Bucks Co. Land Co.
Certificate No. 724, for 50 shares of Quicksilver Min. Co.
Certificate No. 351, for 50 shares of Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien second-class preferred stock. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on delivering the above at the office of GEO. & SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 11, a single stone DIAMOND PIN. The above reward and a more particular description given by returning it to WOODY, No. 45 Exchange-place, basement.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DARING CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE MR. PLUMB, A DIAMOND MERCHANT ON BROADWAY, TOGETHER WITH A LIFE-LIKE PORTRAIT OF HARMAN W. BEECHER, who is now in the Tombs, charged with being the principal in this bold attempt to kill and rob a man in broad daylight, in our most public thoroughfare, together with the previous career of this desperate outlaw, will appear IN THIS WEEK'S SUNDAY DISPATCH. For sale by all News Agents ON SUNDAY MORNING.

THE SECRET DESTROYER.—A THRILLING Romance of the Empire City. By Capt. WHEELER, U. S. A., will be found in this week's SUNDAY DISPATCH. Out on Sunday morning, and for sale by all news agents.

BROOKLYN DISCLOSURES!—THE SUNDAY DISPATCH for this week will contain some rich items from Brooklyn Life. Piety at a large discount in the City of Churches. For sale by all news agents on Sunday morning.

A CAPITAL NUMBER!—BE SURE TO GET a copy of this week's SUNDAY DISPATCH. It will contain the LARGEST VARIETY of CHOICE ORIGINAL MATTER ever offered in any paper at the price! Sold by all news agents on Sunday morning.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, June 12, 1863.

TO STONE QUARRYMEN.—SEALED PROposals, indorsed "proposal for trap-blocks," will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

For the supply for the use of this department of ninety thousand stone blocks for paving, of the following dimensions and character, viz.:

The blocks may be of trap rock, or of any granite equal in hardness to what is called Quincy granite.

The blocks to be four inches wide, six to nine inches long and eight inches deep; each block to be square and even in formation, and of the same dimensions on the bottom as on the top.

No stone will be received which in depth is either more or less than eight inches, or which in width varies more than one-half inch from four inches, or which in length is less than six inches.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. Specifications, with the form of agreement attached, will be ready on or about Thursday, June 15.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
R. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CARPET WARP—WOOL AND TOBACCO Twine; Twine for Vines, Vegetables and Flowers; Wrapping and Tying Twine; Lines and Sloping Cord. H. A. BAKER'S Twine Store and Cordage Warehouse, No. 64 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and awakens the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS deposits, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is cured by

MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretion or Abuse, attended with